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"WITHDRAW FROM CHINA" WEEK

SUN SPOTS DISRUPT TELECOMS

London, Sept. 23.

Fresh reports reached Reuter today of disruption to world radio communications due, it is believed, to sun spots which blacked out many wavelengths all over the globe and interrupted some plane services during the past 48 hours.

New York reported frequent radio fading in atmospheric disturbances—similar to those which may have caused the Belgian airliner crash near Gander, Newfoundland, last week.

Reuter's Wellington (N.Z.) correspondent cabled that the effects of the Aurera Australias have disrupted northern and southern hemisphere communications since Saturday night.

An official of the BOAC, commenting on the New York report that Atlantic air services have been suspended, told Reuter that British planes had not been stopped.

Hong Kong

News from other centres was:—

Hongkong—radio blackout on press communications.

Bombay—some interruption of radio services.

Hamilton, Bermuda—radio cut.

Buenos Aires—some interruption.

The powerful Moscow radio short wave transmitters were among the large number of broadcasting stations almost totally inaudible in London during the night, Reuters radio station reported.

The blackout affected the Moscow home service and the Moscow foreign service—including programmes beamed to Britain and the United States—and New York radio programmes.

Transmission by Tass—Soviet News Agency—was also affected. —Reuter.

No News

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

Shanghai, Tientsin and other China cities are getting little or no international news today, owing to one of the worst radio blackouts for over a year.

Government and shipping wireless reception is bad and the foreign news agencies here are turning out every slim news files. —Reuter.

Anti-American Forces Campaign In S'hai: Praise For Mr. Henry Wallace

H.K. Associations Send Cable

(From Our Correspondent)

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

A "Withdraw from China" week, similar to the one in America, has been started by a group of 10 commercial, industrial, cultural and peace associations here, They all claim to have "Liberal tendencies."

Percy Chen, son of the late Eugene Chen, took part in a press conference this afternoon at which various members of these associations made strong attacks on what they called America's "Interventionist Policy" in China.

Ex-Secretary of Commerce Wallace's speech, and more especially his demand for a "Hands-Off Policy," was welcomed by all speakers. A target for attack was the recent sale of U.S. surplus goods, which, speakers said, encouraged the Government's bellicose attitude.

America's present policy, it was claimed, was not helping China towards the achievement of unity and democracy.

As might be expected from his background, Percy Chen displayed a strong pro-Russia bias.

The Chinese, he said, were realists and were determined to remain friends with Russia, who had a long land frontier common with China—whereas the United States was far away.

Corruption and inefficiency in the Kuomintang Party was strongly denounced by all speakers.

Although these associations do not represent a very large portion of the Chinese people quantitatively speaking, it is undoubtedly true that they do represent the views of a large section of the educated and cultured classes.

They are, however, without serious political influence.

* * *

Hong Kong

Cables have been sent by the Southern Branch of the China Democratic League and the Canton and Hong Kong branch of the China National Association of Literary Writers to the National American Committee to Win the Peace and the Democratic Far Eastern Policy Committee in New York.

The cable from the Democratic League expresses gratitude at the organisation of "Quit China Week" in the United States, and says that the continued presence of U.S. troops in China amounts to intervention in Chinese affairs and demands their immediate withdrawal.

The cable says Chinese indignation has been aroused by the sale of surplus war material to the Nanking Government and hopes the American Committee will mobilise public opinion in urging the U.S. Government to revise its China policy and withdraw its troops.

It is signed by General Li Chang-ta (Chairman of the Southern Branch of the Democratic League), Chiu Tse (Democratic League member of the C.E.C.), Li Po-chu (Democratic League member of the C.E.C.), General Chang Wen (Chairman of the Kwangtung branch) Fang Yu-fang (Chairman of the Hong Kong branch), Peng Tze-kin, (Chairman of the South China Relief Society), Dr. Chen Yu-tang, Professors Chen Chi-yuan, Chen Chia-chu, Sen Cai-yuan and Yang Pe-kai, Ti Chiao-pe, Chen Tu-seng, Huang Yo-mien, Sa Kung-liao and Liu Sze-mu

JEWISH PLAN

London, Sept. 23.

A spokesman for the Jewish Agency said today that a Jewish plan for a Palestine settlement would be submitted informally to the Lancaster House conference, "even should the Inner Zionist Council meeting in Jerusalem today decide against participation."

He added that the Jews would urge Britain to implement the principle of partition, embodied in the 1937 report of the Peel Commission, and there would be several additions.—Associated Press.

Harriman In Wallace's Shoes

Washington, Sept. 23.

President Truman announced today that he is appointing Mr. Averill Harriman to succeed Mr. Henry Wallace as U.S. Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Harriman, who is at present Ambassador to London, plans to go to Paris during the next few days. Embassy sources in London have not disclosed the exact purpose of the visit, beyond pointing out that he will have an opportunity of conferring with Secretary of State Byrnes.

New York messages indicate that the appointment of Mr. Harriman has met with almost unanimous praise from the American press and public.

A typical comment appears in the "New York Times" which, in a leading article, says:—

"It is a superlatively good choice."

"The position requires the attribute with which Mr. Harriman is invested—that of courtesy and grace in the ordinary relations of daily living."

No announcement has been made as yet of his successor as Ambassador to London.—Reuter and Associated Press.

Russia Won The War Without Help?

Moscow, Sept. 23.

British military authorities are running and controlling the entire life of Belgium and conducting themselves as full masters of the country, asserted Colonel M. Tolchenov in a "Red Star" article yesterday.

In an introductory paragraph to the article, Tolchenov, after mentioning the Allied landings in 1944, said that "as is known, prewar operations in the West did not last long. The powerful drive of the Soviet Army against the main forces of the German Fascist Army on the Soviet-German front secured the defeat of the enemy, and in the spring of 1945, Hitler Germany capitulated."

Colonel Tolchenov, mentioning that there was now no military need to maintain English troops in Belgium, stated that the English Command in Belgium not only has not weakened control over the whole life of the country but, on the other hand, has appreciably strengthened it."

The article stated that Belgium is flooded with English troops and Belgium "has been turned into an actual occupied country, the real masters of which are the English military authorities."

Colonel Tolchenov claimed that all means of communications are in English hands and that "to enter free and independent Belgium or to leave the country by sea or air, passengers are controlled not by Belgians but by the English authorities."

Inasmuch as all Belgian seaports and airports are controlled by English troops, said the article, "use of them by other states is possible only with the permission of the English military authorities."—Associated Press.

"Don't Call Me Big Boss"

Bombay, Sept. 23.

"Don't call me Big Boss, just say Sir." That is what the average Bombay policeman is instructed to tell people with whom he comes in contact these days.

The Information Directorate of Bombay province announces that the police and other officials have been asked to discourage the public from addressing them with titles more exalted than they are really possessed of and that "Yes, sir," and "No, sir," should suffice.

"The misuse of such honorific titles conveys false notions in the minds alike of officers and the public," the Directorate said in its statement.

It objects primarily to the addressing of minor officials and police officers with titles translatable as "Big Boss" or "Great man."—Associated Press.

Should Stick To The Water

Washington, Sept. 23.

A dispute has arisen over jurisdiction on wharfs between two Government departments: the Land Police and the Water Police. It began when a Water Police corporal was seen by a Land Police lieutenant engaged in search duty on a wharf and was told sharply that his duty was confined to ships, and there could be no meddling with duties appertaining to the Fiscalizing Dept. of the Land Police.

The incident was reported to the heads of departments and each party is now claiming full rights.

It is not of interest to the merchant to know which of the contending parties is right. The truth is that the double search to which his exports are now subject is regarded as an unnecessary embroachment upon time, which is money.

The Speaker today at the Rotary Club lunch at 12.45 p.m. Gloucester Hotel will be Mr. H. C. V. Woodhead, C.B.E. and his subject "Aluminium in

"I Go---- I Come Back!"

Mr. John Galvin, who recently returned from a visit to Japan where he negotiated on behalf of the Hong Kong Government for the supply of textiles, started off from Kai Tak on Sunday to complete his mission, but landed again at the Hong Kong airfield 90 minutes later owing to the plane developing engine trouble.

It is now expected that Mr. Galvin will leave for Japan by air today. It is not known how long he will be away.

"SABOTAGE OF EXPLOITERS"

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 23.

After wrecking a bakery here following the death of a fellow student who ate a small cake allegedly made with synthetic ingredients, students in Brazil have started a vigorous drive against the black markets. They picket shops, telephone threats to proprietors and harass customers. In Sao Paulo, they are carrying out a similar "sabotage of exploiters" campaign.—Associated Press.

To Visit H.K.'s Jewish Refugees

"I am trying to obtain passage to proceed to Hongkong where I will visit the 215 refugees who have been held up there on their trip to Australia," Mr. Charles H. Jordon, the representative of the American Jewish Joint (A.J.J.) in Shanghai told a representative of The "Tribune."

The "Tribune"

Negotiations will be carried on with the competent authorities to have the refugees sent to their designated places in Australia, Mr. Jordon stated.

During his trip to Hongkong, Mr. Jordon will also survey the general situation, particularly the Jewish emigration question, and he will do his best to arrange shipping facilities for the refugees.

Those refugees who intend to proceed to the United States may do so, Mr. Jordon believed, if they possess the necessary visas for emigration. It is likely that such refugees may leave Shanghai by October this year. Such refugees belong to the so-called "first preference" list and the total number is around 300. They are either the parents, children or the next of kin of the U.S. armed forces in the liberated territories, while some of them may enter the United States as "non-quota" applicants.

Quotas

With regard to the normal "quota immigrants" Mr. Jordon said that such refugees who have already obtained the required affidavits, should, if they are not called up by the U.S. consular authorities before the end of nine months, ask their respective relatives in the United States for the renewal of their affidavits.

"Transit visas" have been granted to two refugees to proceed to South America via San Francisco, Mr. Jordon revealed. It is expected that the question of granting "transit visas" may be settled in future for the benefit of such travellers going to South America.

Shanghai refugee circles expect much from Mr. Jordon's coming trip to Hongkong and expressed the hope that a number of Jewish problems would be settled.

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO CONFER?

London, Sept. 23.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin was to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov and French President Georges Bidault separately in Paris today with a view to convening the Council of Foreign Ministers within the next 48 hours, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

The purpose of the meeting would be, to "expedite" the peace conference so that its deliberations could end before the United Nations Assembly convenes on Oct. 23, the spokesman said.

Bevin made the same proposal to Secretary of State Byrnes when they met on Saturday, the official said, adding that the Foreign Secretary is returning to London on Wednesday for the Palestine talks.

First Lord of the Admiralty Alexander is returning to Paris on Tuesday to head the British delegation.—Associated Press.

White Russians Sold Information

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

Interrogation of General Oshima, former Japanese military attache in Berlin, in Sugamo Prison, introduced at the war crimes trial here today, disclosed that the Japanese wrote to White Russians in Warsaw to gather Soviet intelligence material and that the practice continued in cooperation with the Nazis after the Berlin-Tokyo pact.

Oshima said the agreement for exchange of information was with General Keitel.

Oshima said the work was handled in his office because "there were many White Russians in Berlin at the time who were willing to sell information and it was simply decided to give them money and get it."

Asked about the propaganda estate at Falkenees, Oshima said money was provided by his office but that he had never owned the place himself.

He denied any connection with the Japanese officer who, he admitted, was expelled from Afghanistan for plotting, the overthrow of that Government. "It believed the Japanese officer became friendly with an Afghanistan general commanding [illegible] passed on this word to the Afghanistan Government and suggested they get rid of the Japanese officer before they were suspected of doing such things."

Answering questions about the circumstances under which Italy joined the anti-Comintern pact, Oshima said he did not know who suggested Rome's addition or to whom the idea was conveyed. He added though, that Italy and Germany worked out the pact between themselves rather than with Japan.—Associated Press.

His Excellency the Governor, who is Colonel-in-Chief of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, has consented to become Patron of the Hong [illegible]

PALESTINE PROBLEM SOLUTIONS

(By Carter Davidson)

Jerusalem, Sept. 23.

Solutions to the Palestine problem, numbering dozens in the past 25 years, boil down roughly to whether this much disputed land shall be Jewish, Arab, neither or both. Right now it is the political fashion to discuss the last of these.

Great Britain, the mandatory power whose political, economic and military future in the Middle East may hang in the balance, has enlisted America as her political handmaiden and come up with a scheme to federate Palestine and give parts of its to the Arabs, parts to the Jews and to keep two parts aloof.

One of the latter would be the Negev, or Southern Desert, which would be deferred for a later decision according to developments, and the other would be a permanently international mandate in the Holy places.

Around the plan of federation, the "pros" and "cons" are now raging in this troubled land. The arguments, loud and bitter, are mostly "con," but the sentiments, say most Palestinians who are not professional politicians, are mostly "pro."

The other three solutions—that Palestine be Jewish, be Arab, or be neither—seem regarded by all privately and by most publicly as permanently in the realm of lost causes.

"Only Thus"

Spokesmen, however, continue to plump for their causes. The Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish nationalist military organization engaging in sabotage of the Government by force, still uses as its symbol on printed leaflets a map of Palestine and Trans-Jordan, superimposed with a rifle held in a clenched fist and surmounted by the words "ram kachi (only thus.").

Arab orators talk of Palestine sovereignty and its place in the Arab League and in the World of Nations as an Arab nation.

But no authority doubt that to give Palestine to either the Arabs or Jews, relegating the other to the role of an international minority, would stain the Holy Land so copiously with blood it would soon sprout the seeds of another world war.

The third possibility, to keep Palestine forever international, was advanced as Recommendation Three of the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee report and was ruled out by Jews, Arabs and British almost as soon as it was published.

The almost unanimous opposition was that the plan was little more than a continuation of the status quo—a status that all agree is unsatisfactory.

Zionist opposition to the federation of Palestine hinges on the plan's failure to put the Jews in control of their own immigration. Looking back to Europe's displaced persons camps, Jews in Palestine want the right to bring their brother Jews to "Zion" to alleviate their suffering and to bulwark the Zionist political and economic stake in Palestine.

Arab Opposition

Arabs oppose the federation in a few words. "Palestine, even Jewish-owned lands, is Arab territory and must forever remain so," is the theme.

But moderate thinkers on both sides admit they are praying in their Moslem, Jewish or Christian prayers these days that federation, or some semblance of it, will prevail.

One Jewish intellectual put it this way:—

"This is the first definite hope for a dam in the river of blood that is flowing ever deeper and faster in Palestine. This may not be the final answer, but it is surely a step toward it."

No Arab leader would go so far, but one business executive (admittedly paraphrasing a recent address by Zionist leader Dr. Chaim Weizmann) said "Federation probably is the way of least injustice."—Associated Press.

Welles' View

Washington, Sept. 23.

Mr. Sumner Welles, former United States Secretary of State, today urged the establishment of a United Nations international trusteeship council to deal with the Palestine question.

In his weekly broadcast, Mr. Welles declared:

"At this moment of crisis, the Government of the United States can no longer afford to stand on the sole limit [illegible] to which the principle of self-determination [illegible] tended to bring about a rapid, equitable solution to the whole problem."

Mr. Welles said that he felt the partition scheme suggested by the British Government was not the final answer to the problem.—Associated Press.

GENERAL STRIKE IN BURMA

Rangoon, Sept. 23.

Burma today saw the first general strike in its history.

Some 20,000 employees of government offices, ports, railways, posts and telegraphs, struck in Rangoon with a one-day sympathetic strike by municipal workers.

The strike has virtually paralysed the civil administration, which is being helped by the army to maintain essential services and preserve order in 16 of the 38 districts where the police have been striking for the past fortnight.

Commercial undertakings are cut off from the rest of the world by a ban on all except government and press telegrams and by the suspension of railway and steamer services for civilians. Municipal markets remain open.—Reuter.

Sumatra Oil

Singapore, Sept. 23.

The Royal Dutch Shell and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will begin the restoration of their badly damaged Soengei Gerong, both in the Palembang district of Sumatra, on October 1, the Indonesian press in Sumatra reports.

The two companies are reported to have reached an agreement with Indonesian labour unions regarding wages and other conditions.

Representatives of the Netherlands Pacific Petroleum Company (Standard Oil Company of California) have been given a Republican safe-conduct to visit the Company's concession in Pakan Baroe, central Sumatra, to investigate the extent of damage there.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

General situation:—Pressure is still high over Central China and over Japan. A trough of low pressure extends south east from the Gulf of Tonking to the Caroline Island.

At 0900 hours (GMT) the typhoon was situated about 500 miles east north east of Manila and was moving west north west at about 15 to 20 knots.

Today's forecast:—Light to moderate east to north east winds. Weather fine.

Yesterday's temperature:—
Maximum:—90.7 deg.
Minimum:—77.7 deg.
Sunshine:—7.1 hours.
Rainfall:—1.005 inches.
Max. Rel. Humidity:—98 per cent.

STOP PRESS

London, Sept. 23.

"I fully support the foreign policy of Mr. Truman and Mr. Byrnes, who are carrying out the high principles laid down by Mr. Roosevelt," said Mr. Harriman today.

He continued:—"There is the road to peace."—Associated Press.

Nightmare Ride In Air Liner

New York, Sept. 23.

M. Rudy Revil, of New York, one of the first of the survivors of the crashed Sebana airliner to be transferred to Gander, said on Sunday that the plane left Brussels in bright weather and that for some hours the trip was uneventful.

At 3 a.m. weather conditions deteriorated, he said, and when the plane got over Gander, the pilot informed the passengers that he would be unable to land owing to fog and rain.

"I don't know where we were going," Revil said, stating that it was not long afterwards that the plane hit the ground.

"The plane began burning immediately and not many were able to get away," he said.

Revil said he could not remember what happened for a long time after that. "When my senses began to return, I noticed that my hands were badly burned," he said, adding that after the plane had crashed, everything was "like a nightmare."

Two persons who survived the crash died before an air transport command doctor, Dr. Samuel Martin and his helpers arrived.

"With the arrival of the doctor and soldiers, supplies were dropped and the passengers' hopes rose by 100 per cent, regardless of their injuries, because they felt that they would be removed soon." Revil said.

Formerly of Paris, Revil is a composer and a musician.—Associated Press.

All Survivors Arrive

Gander, Sept. 23.

The 18th and last survivor of the Sabena airliner crash arrived at the Gander air base at 10.30 p.m. H.K. time last night, completing the daring rescue operation by United States Coast Guard helicopters and Catalina flying boats.

The rescue operations had been resumed at day-break yesterday and by 1185 GMT, 10 persons had been removed from the scene of the crash to hospital at Gander, and by 0400 GMT 12 persons had been moved.—Associated Press.

On Other Pages

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Readers' Letters

Housing

Sir,— The complete indifference of the Army authorities to the very pressing housing problem in this Colony is evidenced by their occupation of the block of flats in Kowloon, known as Carnarvon Building.

It would, indeed, be interesting to know why so few men require so much space to do so little as in this particular building.

HOTELIER.

* * *

Landlords

Sir,—Last week I saw your Editorial and news items in other papers attacking again on the landlords; I took the matter into investigation, and found that it was not the case.

The truth is that not the actual landlords who were involved, in most cases. And when one is involved, it went like this:—

1. the new tenant who paid a high figure as "shoe-money" to the former occupier to transfer the premises; then, the landlord came to approach the new tenant used as his argument that a big sum was paid which he had no share, that a little increase would not hurt the new man who, considering the actual present conditions, feels that everything increases in prices a little bit for a whole month does not matter; so he was willing to meet his landlord's request without objection.

2. one actual case went like this:—some repair was made and the cost was great so the landlord approached the tenant to prove that all things mount in price how could he solder the burden of repairs with the total rent of the premises? The tenant had a good heart, and felt that it was fair to make some small increase. In this case, it was the conscience of the tenant who sees that his landlord was too much burdened.

In all cases under query the general result is a cordial agreement. There was no threat or pressure.

As a sympathiser, I would say that a person must have a conscience and should not "throw stone into the well where a man fell" into. What makes war and unhappiness in this world is the greediness and unsatiable desire of rapacious men who fare well and yet are aggressive upon the helpless. It is the unfair treatment which causes unrest. Why should man cover up his conscience?

CHAN KAM TIN.

* * *

Liberty Of The Soldier

Sir,—I am commanded by the Army Council to issue the following instructions, which form part of a general plan for the well-being of the soldier and which deal with the removal of unnecessary restrictions on his liberty. The intention is that the soldier, when off duty, should as far as possible be free to come and go where he pleases and when he pleases. He has, however, obligations as member of the community, and certain restrictions on the absolute freedom of the individual are necessary for the benefit of the whole corporate body of which he forms part.

Conditions vary considerably in different commands and also, within those commands, in different barrack and camp areas, there will be special considerations to be taken into account in Armies of Occupation. These instructions are framed, therefore, in general terms to allow commanders wide latitude to apply them with common sense to the particular conditions in their command. The degree of freedom allowed must be adapted to the circumstances, and privileges can be withdrawn for a period from individuals who show by their abuse of them that they cannot be trusted to behave in accordance with the standards of the service.

These instructions apply both to trained soldiers and to young soldiers under training, but the extent to which they apply must vary. To the majority of young soldiers, life as a part of a large community will be new, and they have therefore, to learn to conform to a mode of life and standard of behaviour accepted by the community as a whole. With this object in view, restrictions will have to be imposed on young soldiers which will prove unnecessary for trained soldiers.

Though it is intended that all necessary restrictions should be removed, it is at this time of transition from war to peace more important than ever that a high standard of discipline should be maintained, and therefore, that no action should be taken which might in anyway undermine it. These two considerations are not contradictory, for freedom when off duty will assist in raising morale and so improving discipline, which must be based on mutual confidence and respect rather than on rigid rules.

The changes envisaged in this letter form only a part, though an important part, in the plans of the Army Council for the improvement in the way of life of the post-war soldier. These plans cover improved housing and living conditions for the man and his family at home and abroad, better messing, increased scales of clothing, comprehensive education throughout the soldier's service including technical training in his civil trade, legal aid to help him in personal affairs, and resettlement in civil life when he leaves.

Parades

All unnecessary parades, such as sick parades, parades to draw clothing, parades for meals, and parading for walking out, should generally be abolished. There will be occasions when it is necessary to parade in order to collect the men together for a particular object, for instance to make use of transport to take them to the Medical Inspection Room.

Whenever conditions make it possible, sick parades should be made to conform to civil practice and medical officers should hold "consulting hours" at medical inspection rooms.

General's inspections, other than one annual inspections, should normally be carried out informally with only a few hours warning.

A series of inspections at platoon, company and battalion level should be avoided, and men should not be made to parade earlier than is absolutely necessary for the particular task to be carried out.

The numbers of men employed on guards and pickets should be kept to a minimum. Guards will always be armed, but should not normally carry respirators, steel helmets or packs. Pickets will not normally be armed, but should carry a truncheon, cane, pick helve or whatever may be suitable for the task.

Fatigues should be organised as task work whenever this is possible and must be kept down to the absolute minimum.

Request hours should be held regularly at either company or battalion level at the discretion of the commanding officers. These hours are not intended for complaints, which should invariably be submitted in the normal way by the soldier to his sub-unit commander. Their object is to give soldiers a chance of putting forward constructive suggestions for improvements in any matter which is the concern of the unit, such as arrangements for messing, provision of sports facilities, restrictions imposed for the benefit of the community, etc.

Hospital Routine

A committee is enquiring into the methods of improving conditions in hospitals with particular reference to messing and general routine arrangements, and further instructions will be issued as a result of the investigations of this committee.

The standard to be adopted in the sick room is one of general good manners the patient, who is up and physically able to do so, standing to attention when an inspecting officer comes round.

As a general policy restrictions off duty should wherever possible be abolished, except insofar as they are necessary for the good of the community as a whole.

Passes

Short passes should be abolished forthwith, some system of signing out taking their place, the detailed arrangements being left to the discretion of the commanding officer. Unless a man is warned for duty during the week-end, he should be allowed to sign out and be free until returning for duty on Monday.

Soldiers not required for duty should, as a privilege at the discretion of company commanders, be allowed to remain out of barracks until required for duty next day.

Outside barracks there should be no restrictions on the association of privates with NCO's, when off duty. Within the barrack areas, commanding officers should make whatever restrictions are necessary for the particular condition of their command.

A soldier should be allowed to invite visitors into barracks and to entertain them in a special room which should form part of the NAAFI as soon as suitable arrangements can be made. In general, permission to bring visitors into barracks except to special areas or room allotted for the purpose, should not be given, but "At Homes" should be held from time to time during which visitors can be shown round the barracks.

Both at home and abroad soldiers should be allowed to wear civilian clothing when off duty if they wish. Previous instructions prohibiting the wearing of plain clothes at military entertainments are cancelled.

G. A. LAMBERT.

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Cmdre. Everett, DSO, MBE, RN.	Lt. Col. P. R. Matters, RM.

will be held

in the ROSE ROOM, PENINSULA HOTEL on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1946

The (RM) Band of the C-in-C British Pacific Fleet will be in attendance

By kind permission of

Admiral Sir Denis Boyd, CB., CBE., DSC.

Proceeds for Sergt. FUTTIT (RM.) The Commando Sergt. who lost both legs as a result of a shark bite.

Admission will be by Ticket.....$20.

Tickets will be on sale after Wednesday, Sept. 25, at all the leading Clubs, (Look for the poster) and from the 44 RM Commando—RM. J. Spencer, BEM, RM.

RESCUED

Nagoya, Sept. 23.

The Sumitomo kidnapping case was solved when police at Tsukichi (near here) arrested Yoshio Higuchi and found the unharmed daughter of the Zaibatsu family with him, says the Kyodo News Agency today.

The 11-year-old girl was abducted last week while returning from school. The arrest followed after Higuchi had been seen travelling in this direction from Yokohama.
—Associated Press.

HECTOR LEE CASE OPENS

Husband, Wife To Try Again

The adjourned summons by Pun Yim-yuk against her husband Xuen Chun-dai of the French Bank for having unlawfully been cruel to her, his lawful wife and their children was permitted to be withdrawn yesterday as the parties had come to an agreement.

The hearing was adjourned by Mr. She a fortnight ago so that the parties might come to an agreement out of Court.

The wife stated that through the mediation of a Catholic priest an arrangement had been reached. The husband agreed to leave the other woman and give $150 for the support of the children.

In granting the withdrawal of the summons, Mr. She said he was very happy to see that husband and wife were going to start over again as they had promised at the altar. He asked the wife to realise her husband's difficulty in supporting so many on so little and hoped that the husband would be loyal to his wife and give her no cause for complaints. He also expressed the hope that he would not see them in his Court together again.

Death By Misadventure

Death by misadventure was the verdict at an inquest held at the Central Magistracy yesterday on the death of Lau Mui, a Chinese woman, aged 73, who died as the result of injuries received when she was hit by a lorry on Aug. 29 on the slope leading to the Central Police Station.

The jury added a rider that in their opinion the present roadway was unsafe for pedestrian and motor traffic at the same time.

Mr. G. She sat as Coroner and the jury was composed of Vladimir Ryloff, Lau Wai-fun and Pun Tat-ming. Evidence was given by Ng Ping-wo, driver of Police lorry No. 119, who stated that on leaving the Police Station and being given the proper signal by the traffic policeman he proceeded down the slope. He was on his left and suddenly saw a woman and a small boy. Both were hit and taken to Queen Mary Hospital. Medical evidence was also given which showed that the woman had died from multiple injuries and shock.

The scene of the accident was visited by the Coroner and jury.

BRITISH TRADE DELEGATION

The British Trade Delegation to China, which is expected to leave England by air on Sept. 28, arriving in Hong Kong on Oct. 2, comprises: Sir Leslie Boyce, K.B.E., M.A., J.P., Chairman of the Gloucester Carriage and Wagon Co. (representing Transport), F. A. Bristow (Foodstuffs), D. Maxwell Buist (Heavy Electrical Industries), A. H. Carmichael (Light Industries), R. Heyworth (General Merchants Interests), H. D. Morgan (Capital Projects), F. S. Winterbottom (Textiles), E. Thornton (Trade Union Representative), E. K. Scott (Iron and Steel) and G. B. Blaker (Secretary).

Note From Helen Ho To Father Bourke Concerned Razor Blades

A note from Miss Helen Ho to Father Bourke, found on the border by Col. Noma's girl friend, which referred to shaving cream and razor blades, was mentioned yesterday during lower court proceedings against Hector Lee, who appeared before Mr. F. X. d'Almada at Central Magistracy on seven charges under the Defence Regulations.

Mr. R. S. Smith, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. Lee was not represented.

First witness for the Crown was William Chang, manager of the China Oversea Trading Company, No. 90, Connaught Road West, who said that accused was usually seen with George Wong in the Princes' Cafe, Prince Edward Road. Accused worked with George Wong at the Yaumati Police Court, Japanese Gendarmerie.

Witness was an agent of the British Army Aid Group at Waichow. To seek information, he often went to the Princes' Cafe, where George Wong, accused and other Japanese detectives were gathered. Witness was investigating Japanese troop movements and the location of ammunition dumps.

He met accused with George Wong at the corner of Lai Chi Kok Road and Nathan Road, and they told him they were going to raid a Chungking radio station.

Joseph Vempin, 31, said he was born in South Africa, and came to Hong Kong in 1934. He went to school at St. Joseph's College. He later went to Japan where his uncle had a business.

He came back to Hong Kong after the war broke out in China. When hostilities broke out, he joined the H.K.V.D.C. Field Ambulance unit. He escaped after the surrender.

After meeting a Chinese and some Japanese he went to the St. Francis Hotel, where he was told to sign an agreement with the Japanese Gendarmes.

He was forced to sign under threats. He was then told to go to the Kowloon Godown of the Gendarmerie, where he acted as interpreter for the Indian P.O.W.'s. The Godown Section consisted of 13 Japanese and 15 Chinese detectives. All the Chinese had "mettei" identification cards. Their duties were to stop Indian P.O.W.'s from escaping and to investigate stolen property.

"Tokko Mepan"

He knew the accused at the Yaumati Police Station. Accused was working under the chief detective, Tam Kai-sun. Witness was interpreter for accused, who did not know Japanese. Accused's identification card was for the "mettei" for the Tokko Mepan.

The Tokko Mepan, which was formed after incidents in the New Territories, consisted of 50 auxiliary gendarmes.

He was transferred later to Kowloon Gendarmerie Headquarters under Hirao Yashio and Omura. Accused joined the organisation in charge of investigation of guerillas in the New Territories and B.A.A.G. agents.

Accused had a pistol. Witness saw reports submitted by the "mettei" on the B.A.A.G. in Waichow.

In September 1944, accused submitted a report on guerillas in Taipo. A party was sent out to arrest them.

Tortured

He saw two men brought back. He was present when the men were tortured and interrogated by the Japanese. Accused had a hand in the interrogations. The men were given the water torture.

Lieut. Murakami was rounding up suspects in the New Territories between Sheung Shui, Taipo, Shataukok and Yim Tin by surprise raids from land and sea. Witness went with one of these armed expeditions as he could speak Hakka.

Witness said that Colonel Noma's girl friend picked up a piece of paper at the border. The message was from Helen Ho to Father Patrick Bourke and referred to half a dozen tubes of shaving cream and razor blades. Witness was told to translate the message.

Accused was assigned to investigate the movements of Miss Yvonne Ho, who was working at the Japanese Foreign Office.

He had heard of Dr. Tang, who was suspected to have given information to the B.A.A.G. in Waichow. Accused was in charge of this investigation.

Escaped

On Dec. 23, 1944, while the Japanese were celebrating the holidays, witness escaped to Waichow with his wife and children. Witness stated that he was an agent for the B.A.A.G. in Waichow.

Miss Lee Sui Lan, of No. 9, Soares Avenue, a waitress at the Nathan Hotel, Kowloon, said her brother was Enrique Lee. During the [illegible] she saw the accused in Waterloo Road. A friend told her that her brother had been arrested.

She went into the house opposite her home and saw a car outside her house.

Joseph Alexander Siron, aged 32, said that he had been in the Colony for 18 years. Prior to the occupation, he worked for the Central Meat and Dairy Supply Company. After the occupation, he was unemployed.

In June, 1944, he was arrested by the Japanese together with 18 others.

Between January and February 1942, he met Hector Lee in Nathan Road. Accused told him that he (accused) was a broker and was collecting metal for the Japanese. He met accused about three months later. Accused was running a small shop at the corner of Nathan Road and Soy Street. He was invited in for a cup of coffee, and accused told him that he got a job as a detective for the Japanese.

In 1943, he met accused in Prince Edward Road, and accused asked him for a photo of a friend, William Chang. He told accused that he had no picture of Chang.

The BAAG

Witness said that he was assisting Chang in his work for the British Army Aid Group in Waichow. Chang evaded arrest by leaving for Waichow. While Chang was at Waichow, he was assisting Chang indirectly.

Chung Hung, 30, building contractor, in evidence said that in 1944, he was arrested by the Japanese as a result of information given to the Japanese by his wife. Accused arrested him. He was accused of being a spy for the Chungking Government. A female friend was arrested with him.

He was beaten and tortured by the Japanese when he denied that he was a Chungking agent. Accused was present at the first interrogation and torture. He was taken to the Kowloon Magistracy, and again beaten and given the water torture by the Japanese and an interpreter. He was detained for nine days, and was tortured three times. Accused was present once.

Hearing will be resumed at 10 a.m. today.

$3,000 Bail "Far Too Small"

"A $3,000 bail was far too small for a $5,500 forgery case. The Magistrate who granted the bail should be informed of this," remarked Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday when estreating Hau Sheung-chiu's bail of $3,000 and issuing a warrant for his arrest.

The bail was originally granted by Mr. George She at the Central Police Court on the application of Mr. M. A. da Silva, who was then appearing for Hau.

Hau was charged with obtaining $5,500 from Tsoi Yau-wai by means of a forged contract and receipt. When the September Criminal Sessions opened last Monday, Hau failed to appear in Court. The case was adjourned until yesterday, but Hau again failed to appear.

Mr. A. J. Clifford, Crown Counsel, made the application for estreating bail and for a warrant for Hau's arrest.

To Kau Discharged

To Kau, previously acquitted on a charge of murdering Sub-Inspector A. S. Farquhar in Nathan Road, was yesterday discharged by the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Blackall, on a charge of armed robbery.

Mr. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel, who had earlier intimated that To was the man responsible for the planning of the robbery at the house in which S/I Farquhar was killed, told the Court yesterday that the Crown had no evidence to offer against To in the robbery charge.

The three other accused in the case, Liu Yu-pui, Leung Lam and Lo Ching, have still to appear on a charge of armed robbery, while Liu is additionally being tried for the murder of S/I Farquhar.

The case against Ng Man-took for failing to take out a licence for his fishing junk, was yesterday dismissed by Comdr. Ryder, Marine Magistrate, owing to the absence of the prosecution. The [illegible] were given to the [illegible] Police.

Ex-R.M. Officer Defends Two R. M. Commandos

Evidence that he was uncertain as to whether he had actually been pushed overboard but vaguely remembered some force in the small of his back before he toppled into the water was given by Leung Ming, seaman on the ferry "Northern Star", when the hearing continued in Kowloon Court yesterday of the case against two Royal Marine Commandos, Cpl. Frank Henry Cramp and Mne. Robert Harry Roberts.

Defendants are charged with disorderly behaviour on board the "Northern Star" on the night of August 31 and with assault. They are being defended by Mr. B. Bernacchi while Sub-Insp. W. Collins is appearing for the prosecution. The case is being heard by Mr. W. H. Latimer.

A protest from Insp. Collins against questions put to witness by Mr. Bernacchi on the ground that defence counsel was in possession of a copy of statements made to the police by witness to which he had no right was overruled by the Magistrate.

Mr. Bernacchi explained that the statements had been forwarded to him by the Army, who must have obtained them from the Police.

Mr. Bernacchi said that he would put both into the witness-box. He believed they could be relied to give an accurate story of what did actually happen.

He had had six years' experience as an officer in the Royal Marines and believed that he could judge Cramp and Roberts as being the type of Royal Marine rating who was well aware of the serious consequences of any disturbance to which he was a party.

"Improbable"

Cramp also had some experience of marine engines and it would be highly improbable that a man with such experience would, as a witness had claimed, start touching valves in an engine room.

Cramp gave evidence of having been surrounded by Chinese when he went to the lower deck of the "Northern Star" and of having to push and fight his way back up the companionway. He was unaware of having injured the first complainant though he admitted having hit out.

In the middle of his cross-examination by Insp. Collins, Mr. Bernacchi asked if there was any suggestion that either defendant was drunk. Insp. Collins replied that there was no such suggestion.

The hearing was adjourned to October 1.

TRADE SCHOOL DINNER

A dinner party is being held by old students of the Government Trade School at the Gloucester Hotel roof garden on Saturday.

Tickets at $15 per person can be obtained at the Gloucester reception office until Thursday. All old students are invited to attend.

Found guilty of armed robbery, Li Chuen was sentenced to five years' hard labour and six strokes of the cane by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

Canton Songbird Testifies

Evidence that she had been sentenced to a year's imprisonment by the Japanese in Hong Kong for singing a patriotic song was given by Li Siu-fong, a Canton songstress, when Li Shu (otherwise known as Liang Shu) was charged in the Supreme Court yesterday before Chief Justice Sir Henry Blackall with committing actions with intent to assist the enemy during World War II.

She told the Court that after singing the song in a Queen's Road tea-house she was arrested by the accused and taken by him to Japanese Gendarmerie Hqs. Li Shu, who was not legally represented in Court yesterday, pleaded not guilty to all five charges brought under the Defence Regulations, 1940.

The prosecution is being conducted by Mr. A. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel, assisted by Sub-Inspector H. R. Terrett, of the Special Branch. The jury empanelled was:—Messrs. T. A. de Jongh (foreman), A. Madar, A. Lum, A. E. Quin, Lo Ming-chun, Lee Hin-lung and E. P. Ulski.

Patriotic Song

The tea-house singer said that Li accused her of being a Chungking spy because she sang a patriotic song called "Invaluable Glory." Questioned by "Sgt. Kakee" of the Tokko (Special) Department, Japanese Gendarmerie, she told him she merely sang the song because someone else had already distributed the music to customers.

Li "negotiated" with the Japanese sergeant and she was released. A week later he and another Chinese demanded Yen 200. She gave them Y.100 and a week later gave Li a further Y.100.

Subsequently, she was taken to Court and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Two tea-shop folks were also sentenced and both died in prison.

Ng Chung, a prisoner awaiting banishment, testified that he knew accused was a member of the Tokko working for "Sgt. Kakee."

Mrs. Chan Ki

Mrs. Chan told the Court of the arrest of her husband, Chan Ki (a BAAG agent) by the accused and two other Chinese. Li beat her father-in-law with a Chinese weighing pole till he fainted, whereupon, unable to bear it any longer, she took them to a friend's house, where her husband was arrested.

This was on November 8, 1943. On Nov. 14, her husband was brought home for a bath. He was in a very bad position, with bruises all over his body, and could not even sit down.

She has never seen him since.

Captain Yatagi, Adjutant to Colonel Noma (head of the Japanese Gendarmerie) told the Court that the Japanese sergeant named was a member of the Tokko, engaged on counter-espionage and counter-propaganda duties.

Every Japanese member of the Gendarmerie had his Chinese informers. He did not know the accused and it was necessary for him to know all the informers.

The case was adjourned to this morning.

Dim Outlook For Some Time To Come

(By Margaret Bradbury)

Just over fourteen and a half thousand lamp standards will have to be re-erected before Hong Kong's public lighting is back again to its pre-war brilliance.

When the war began the Colony had twelve thousand electric street lamps and three thousand gas lamps. Now there are only two hundred electric and one hundred and eighty gas lamps. Reason for this, said representatives of the two companies here yesterday, is shortage of materials and supplies from England.

An official of the Hong Kong Electric Company said: "Most of our street lamps were damaged by sabotage, many were broken and in lots of cases the underground cables were removed and fittings torn down."

Neon signs which one time splashed light over the main part of town at night was not working properly. As the plant has not yet been overhauled neon lighting will not be seen for several months in Hong Kong.

The official revealed also that the Hong Kong Electric Co. [illegible] eight hundred applicants waiting for electric connections in their homes and buildings.

The Gas Front

On the gas front, too, main cause of the hold-up is non-fulfilment of supply orders placed in England. In the meantime efforts are being made to salvage gas cookers and recondition them to satisfy the demands from gas supplied homes.

For the first time in four years a gas lamp is now shining on the top of the Peak and a gas line has been laid from there to West Point. An official of the Company said: "The workmen who did the job encountered a series of gas mains which were blasted during the bombings, and they worked solidly for four days and nights to complete the line. Our chief is [illegible]

Government Rations

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QUANTITIES allocated are as follows:

Sugar	at $0.40 per lb.	—	4 lbs. per person.
Flour	at $0.30 "	—	4 " " "
Butter	at $2.20 " tin	—	1 tin for 1 or 2 persons. 2 tins for 3 or more persons.
Milk Evaporated	at $0.80 " "	—	3 tins for 1 to 4 persons 4 " " 5 to 10 " 6 " " 11 persons upwards.
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SUITABLE CONTAINERS MUST BE BROUGHT FOR FLOUR AND SUGAR.

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WAR CRIMES TRIAL

HIT BARNETT TO SAVE HIM FROM GENDARMES

At yesterday's War Crimes Trial, the accused, Niimori Genichiro, admitted that he knew it was a crime to ill-treat helpless POWs and that he was not living up to his Christian code.

Accused also declared that his reason for striking Captain Barnett was actuated by a fear that if he did not punish Barnett on the spot, Barnett might have been handed over to the Gendarmes.

Captain Saito, a witness for the defence, said that there was nothing wrong with the condition of the men who were forced to work on the Happy Valley Race Course. He himself saw, to it that POWs did not exert themselves and get sick.

Answering further questions by the President of the Court, accused said that he lost respect for Lieut. Wada as a man and master after he ordered the battening down of the hatches on the "Lisbon Maru" and caused suffering to POWs, many of whom died as a result of suffocation. Prior to jumping into the water, he did not do anything to help the POWs confined in the hatches because he knew they had life belts and life buoys.

Questioned as regards the allegation by prosecution witness Tse Dickuan that he had been told by accused that no one could escape because Lieut. Wada, Sgt. Hiyachi and Niimori had battened down the hatches and blocked the gangways, accused told the President of the Court that he did not know what to say as he had never said anything of the sort to Tse.

Accused denied that he assisted in the confinement of POWs in the hatches. The daily routine on board the "Lisbon Maru" could have been, and sometimes was, carried on without his aid. Accused said that he did not get a chance to tell Lieut. Wada that he would have nothing to do with ill-treatment.

Capt. Barnett

He was not given specific instructions to strike Capt. Barnett. He was told to investigate the case first and then punish him if guilty. Barnett repeatedly denied the accusations made against him. Lieut. Tanaka considered Barnett guilty, but was in some doubt as to the punishment. Fearing the Barnett would be sent to the Gendarmerie and suffer, accused spoke out and said that the quickest way would be to slap Barnett. Accused denied that he ill-treated Barnett on his own responsibility, but claimed that he acted on the orders of Col. Tokunaga.

He did not think at the time that it was a crime to ill-treat helpless POWs. He knew it was a crime and agreed that he was not living up to his Christian code. Accused maintained that he only slapped Barnett twice.

Major Ando was then called and stated that interpreters were attached to the Army as civilian officers. The difference between a civilian officer and an Army officer was that civilian officers could not issue orders. Army Officers could issue orders to civilian officers and make them perform orders according to their position. Civilian officers could not issue orders to any members of the Army. Witness had no experience of civilian officers giving orders to military personnel.

Cross-examined, witness said that civilian officers were treated as officers and permitted to wear swords. Witness did not think that civilian officers could possibly misread regulations and issue orders to privates. A senior Japanese officer could not delegate his authority to a civilian officer of lower rank.

C.O. Would Be Wrong

Witness had never heard of a Commanding Officer in charge of a POW Camp who had information of a POW having attempted to escape giving orders to an interpreter to investigate and punish the offender. The Commanding Officer would certainly be wrong. A civilian officer who took it upon himself to punish a person would be taking upon himself the functions of an Army Officer. Witness could not say if the interpreter was right or wrong if he was ordered to mete out punishment.

Witness could not say if any interpreter would be exceeding his authority if he took part in forming POWs into groups for the purpose of roll call. If the Commanding Officer had given orders the interpreter would be justified. It was the duty of an interpreter to translate and not to make suggestions.

If an interpreter received orders that POWs on board a ship were to be put below, he was bound to obey this order. An interpreter could not, under any circumstances, issue orders to soldiers. In 1942 transport conditions were beginning to deteriorate. Witness could not say if the overcrowded conditions in the case of the "Lisbon Maru" were unavoidable as he knew nothing about this ship.

The next witness to be called by the prosecution was Dr. Saito, who said that he worked as senior Medical Officer in POW Camps, Hong Kong. He had heard about Canadian POWs escaping, but did not carry out any investigations. He did not know if these POWs were interrogated.

Witness knew that certain POWs were transferred to Japan in September 1942. He had to choose POWs for the draft and conduct anti-epidemic work. By saying "to choose" he meant choosing those who were healthy.

Witness examined about 1,800 men with the assistance of Medical officers from among the POWs. These Medical Officers picked out POWs who had internal troubles. Anti-epidemic precautions were necessary as persons with epidemic diseases were not allowed to land in Japan.

P.O.Ws. Healthy

In December 1943 another draft was sent to Japan. Witness was again ordered by the Commanding Officer to choose men for this draft and carried out the same procedure. As a result of his examinations, witness believed that POWs were all healthy.

In November 1943, there was a theft case at the Bowen Road Hospital. Witness, Niimori, Interpreter Watanabe and Sgt. Major Ito took part in the investigations.

It was discovered that Archibald and Murray were engaged in trading activities. They were interrogated through Niimori and Watanabe from 6 p.m. till 11 p.m. Archibald and Murray finally confessed and were struck by witness, accused and Sgt. Major Ito. Witness did not know Pike and Taylor.

Archibald and Murray were punished because they sold articles when they were prohibited to do so.

Witness knew that a party was working at Happy Valley Race Course digging up the ground. In order to see that POWs on this party did not get sick, witness saw to it that they did not exert themselves. Witness was the Medical Officer in charge of the party. The work took 20 days and witness went there five days. When witness did not attend, a medical orderly was present.

Nothing unusual occurred when witness visited the place. The work did not affect any of the POWs. The men were from Shamshuipo Camp. Witness was also Medical Officer of the Shamshuipo Camp. There was nothing wrong with the condition of POWs after they returned to Shamshuipo Camp. While engaged on the digging work at Happy Valley, the POWs were provided with a special mid-day meal. They also received potatoes, vegetables and cigarettes.

Diphtheria

Under cross-examination, witness admitted that there was a lot of diphtheria in Hong Kong among POWs for about eight months commencing June 1942. Witness could not say that none of the POWs on the "Toyama Maru" had not suffered from diphtheria during the epidemic.

Witness did not agree that the procedure adopted by him in examining POWs was to line them up and then make them take three steps forward. He also would not agree that persons who could take three steps forward were considered fit to accompany a draft to Japan. Witness was prepared to swear that this procedure was never adopted.

Major Puddicombe then questioned witness as to the manner in which diphtheria was detected and also how diphtheria was contracted. Witness agreed that it was possible that men on the draft on the "Toyama Maru" might have had incubated diphtheria which was not discovered by witness. Anti-epidemic measures taken in respect of POWs who went by the "Lisbon Maru" consisted of gargling three times a day before meals, as well as the examination of throats by Medical Officers from among the POWs.

Hearing was then adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

Outward Mails

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:—

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24

Manila P.I. (Kina) noon.
Bangkok (Hermelin) noon.
Formosa (Tai Nan) 10 a.m.
U.S.A., Central and South American via San Francisco (Hamilton Victory) Kowloon C.P.O., (Par.) 2 p.m., (Reg.) 2 p.m., (Ord.) 2.30 p.m.; G.P.O., (Par.) 2.30 p.m., (Reg.) 2.30 p.m., (Ord.) 3 p.m.
Labuan B.N.B. (Hin Sang) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tsinshan and Shekki (Kwongsai) 11 a.m.
Straits and Rangoon (Hongkheng) 10 a.m.
Swatow and Amoy (Haiyang) 2 p.m.
Hoihow (Promise) 2 p.m.
Airmail for Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Basra, Johannesburg, Cairo, Augusta, Marseilles, London, New York and Montreal (B.O.A.C. Plane) Kowloon C.P.O., (Reg.) 2 p.m., (Ord.) 2.30 p.m.; G.P.O., (Reg.) 2.30 p.m., (Ord.), 3 p.m.
Kwongchowwan (Tolshan) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sai On) 4 p.m.

Arrivals And Departures

Arrivals from Shanghai by the s.s. "Rapid" on Sunday were Messrs. C.F. Klotzbrecher, William P. Sumners, Carl K. Blatke, David E. Fitzgerald, Michael Krull, R.J. Donahoo, P.E. Vidrine and John James Donahue (all of Standard Vacuum Oil Co.).

* * *

Messrs. James Reich, Hubert Hartman, Erith Cyuczka, Israel Symcha Goldman, Szepsel Lewin, Gerhard Cohn, Robert Popper and Gerhard Hecht are passengers by the s.s. "Rapid" leaving this morning for Fremantle, Western Australia.

* * *

Arrivals from Shanghai by the s.s. "Wing Sang" on Sunday included Mrs. B. Reed, Mrs. M. Buchanan and 2 children, Mrs. A. Pedersen and child, Miss M.A.J. da Silva, Capt. W.T. Scott, S/Sgt. R. Roberts, and Messrs. P.W.J. Plunner, E. Fox, J.E. Pipe, A.B. Palmer, B.G. Westerlid, H. Meyer, R.N. Hollyer, O. Suchanek, B. Lewin and I. Lelkovitch.

* * *

Arrivals from Shanghai by the s.s. "Hamilton Victory" on Sunday included Messrs. Fred Ellis, John G. Edson, Basil H. Lambellow and Ralph L. Stickle; and Miss Lily Mogra.

* * *

Arrivals from Tientsin by the s.s. "Hanyang" on Sunday included Col. A. Leedbrook (Salvation Army), Maj. C.W. L. Way (Chartered Bank), Mr. L.M. Burfitt (B. & S.), Mr. G. Luxon, Mrs. Hedda M. Morrison and Mrs. S.S.H. Lister and two children.

Messrs. Irving Adler, Mervin Rothchild and Leon Gardar were passengers from Swatow.

* * *

Latest arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel include S. E. Little, A. Ellwood, R. B. Gunnison, Mrs. G. S. M. Lister, Dr. (Mrs.) C. D. Gower, J. Koo, D. Tan, Capt. J. Young, J. Wilson, Miss E. K. Clifford, Brig. C. M. L. Elliott, W. H. Branch, J. G. Edson, R. H. Rumbellow, R. L. Stickle, Fred Ellis, B. Lewin, George Silk, Capt. E. Fox and Capt. W. T. Scott.

* * *

Latest departures from the Peninsula include E. S. Carter, A. Marshall, W. B. Graham, Capt. H. Medder, W. Reitherman, F. W. Hall, S. Sarullo, R. B. Hatfield, C. W. Smith, Miss J. McMillan, Miss M. Macalalad, K. S. Robertson, J. D. Mobbs, Capt. F. A. Knapke, Capt. T. D. Schall, M. H. Wu, J. McIntyre, J. McLelland, Mrs. K. Bush, C.G.P.F. Melmoth, Capt. W. D. Tucker, J. W. Fleming, A. Laurenno, E. Ghezzi, C. Cunningham, E. G. Lim and Dr. D. W. Gould.

* * *

The following passengers are arriving from Singapore this afternoon by B.O.A.C. flying-boat: Mr. and Mrs. Ede, two children and infant; Lim Boon-siang; Im Lean-teng; Capt. Singh; S/Ldr. Griffiths; S/Ldr. Turner; Miss Gray; Mrs. Soul and child and Mr. Young.

* * *

The following arrived by B.O.A.C. flying-boat last evening: Messrs. Drewitt (B.O.A.C. staff), Beau, Tyndale, Brown, Tiernan, Anderson, Powell, Shr. Crichton, Lin. Muton and Miss Poels.

PICKPOCKET SENTENCED

Mr. Gerald Carey, of Jardine Matheson's, was the victim of a pick-pocket outside the Hong Kong Hotel about 6.15 p.m. on Saturday.

Kwan Tak, 25, unemployed, was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour when found guilty of the theft of a fountain pen from Mr. Carey, by Mr. H. G. Sheldon K.C. at the Central Court yesterday.

Accused had a previous conviction. Inspector H. Sell prosecuted.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

The Coffe Room and Bar at the Club House, Happy Valley, are open daily until 8.00 p.m. for the use of re-registered Members only.

Entrance through Public Enclosure.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 23rd Sept., 1946.

NOTICE

An Extraordinary Meeting of Members, past and present, of the Young Men's Christian Association (European) will be held in the Kowloon Club (Salisbury Road) by kind permission of the NAAFI on Wednesday, 9th October, 1946, at 6 p.m. for the following purposes:

1. To receive a report from the Directors, including a provisional statement of the financial position.

2. To elect a Board of Directors.

3. To discuss the future policy of the Association.

4. Any other business.

Nomination of candidates for election to the Board should be send to me before 2nd., October.

A. W. INGRAM.
Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARINERS No. 58 of 1946.

Hongkong

Examination of Masters & Mates and Engineers.

1. Examinations of Masters & Mates will be held at the Harbour Office in the weeks commencing:—

Monday 21st October, 1946.
Monday 18th November, 1946.
Monday 16th December, 1946.

2. Examinations of Engineers will be held at the Harbour Office in the weeks commencing:—

Monday 7th October, 1946.
Monday 4th November, 1946.
Monday 2nd December, 1946.

Prospective Candidates should make their applications in person to the appropriate examiner on the Friday morning previous to the week of the examination.

J. JOLLY
Harbour Master.

Harbour Office
Hongkong, 21st September, 1946.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

1. For the purpose of checking the Company's Register of Members and in order to protect their interests, Shareholders are advised to furnish the Company as soon as possible with the information called for in the circular sent by post to their last known address.

2. Any Member who has not received the circular, by reason of change of address, is requested to apply for a copy at the Registered Office of the Company, Exchange Building, 1st floor.

3. Any persons beneficially entitled to shares, who held certificates not in their own names, accompanied by signed transfer forms, and have lost these during the Japanese occupation of the Colony, should immediately apply for a copy of the circular referred to above in order that full particulars may be recorded.

A. W. BROWN,
General Manager.

NOTICE

GOVT. TRADE SCHOOL OLD STUDENTS' UNION DINNER PARTY
to be held at
GLOUCESTER HOTEL
(Roof Garden)
on
Saturday, 28th Sept., 1946.

Admission $15 per person. Registration at Gloucester Hotel, Reception Office (closing on Thursday, 26th Sept.)
All old students are welcome.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that all claims for war damages in Belgium must be forwarded, not later than the 15th of January 1947 to the "Department of War Damages" in the district where the damages have been sustained.

These declarations must be made not only by Belgian Nationals but by persons of any nationality as well as jewish refugees and stateless persons who have suffered such damages.

Belgian Consulate General.

Hong Kong, 20th Sept., 1946.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty-third Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 4th Floor, P. & O. Building, on Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1946, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of confirming the appointment of the Board of Directors and receiving the Report and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1941, and for the period 1st January, 1942 to 31st August, 1945, and to elect Directors and appoint Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hong Kong, 17th Sept. 1946.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

NOTICE

Medical Practitioners

Medical practitioners who have been registered by the Medical Board, Hong Kong, are requested to notify their present addresses in the Colony to the Director of Medical Services, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, Hong Kong, on or before the 31st of March, 1947, pursuant to Section 6 (2) of the Medical Registration Ordinance, Ordinance No. 41 of 1935. The above-mentioned section reads as follows:—

Section 6 (2)

The Director of Medical and Sanitary Services may send a letter to any registered person addressed to him according to his address in the register, to inquire whether he has changed residence, and if he does not receive an answer within six months he may cancel the name of such person.

Failure to comply with the above request may lead to the erasure of the name of the practitioner concerned from the Medical Register.

P. S. SELWYN-CLARKE,
Director of Medical Services.

Date: 18th September, 1946.

NEW YORK FREIGHT BUREAU TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT BUREAU

In accordance with agreement among Members of the above Bureaux the Contract System will be re-introduced as from 1st October, 1946.

Shippers wishing to take advantage of this system may obtain particulars and Agreement Forms upon application to their Shipping Companies.

NEW YORK FREIGHT BUREAU
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS
Secretaries.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT BUREAU
P. M. COTTON.
Secretary.

NOTICE

Owing to the rising costs of production, the price of the "China Mail" and the "Hong Kong Sunday Herald" as from October 1st, 1946, will be 20 cents per copy.

Local subscription: $6.50 per month, for both papers.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers,
Pedder Building,
Telephone No. 20224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from The Acting Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday the 24th. September 1946
commencing at 10:00 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms,
Pedder Building,
Basement.

74 LOTS OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,
comprising:

Stored at Sam Sam Weaving Factory, Ma Tau Wei Road, Kowloon.

Oil and Motor Switches, Machine Oil, Caustic Soda and Caustic Soda Solution, Sodium Sulphide, Bleaching Powder, Cotton Yarn and Cotton Waste, Gunny Bags, Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Stands, Empty 50-gallon Drums, Etc.

Stored at Hongkong Engineering and Construction Co., To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.

Power Hack Saw, Lathe Bed and Legs, Air Blowers, Iron Beams, Cast Steel Shafts and Flanges, Anchors and Marine Stores, Diesel Castings, Cylinders, Crankcases, Etc., Angle Iron, Lathe Turnings, Pipings, Shaftings, Etc., Roller Castings, Cast Iron Pans, Diesel Part Castings, Surface Plates, Machine Bed Plates.

Stored at International Motor Works, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.

Machine Parts, Corrugated Iron Sheets, Angle Iron, Piping, Etc.

Stored at R.A.F. Stores, To Kwa Wan Road, Kowloon.

Winch Gear Box, Wooden Trestle for Shafting, Surface Plate.

Stored at Hip Tung Wo Shipyard, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon. Diesel Cylinder and Part Castings, Crankshafts, Etc.

Stored at Far East Oxygen and Acetylene Co., To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.

60 H.P., 3-Phase Induction Motor with Connection for Starter.

Stored at Ling Nam Factory, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.

Loom Parts, Castings, Pulleys, Stands, Etc., Rolling Mill Stud Gears, Crushed Rock Salt.

Stored at Marsman and Co's Godown, Chatham Road, Kowloon.

Rotary Filter, Filter Sieve Cylinder, Chemical Machine Parts, Wooden Tub, Surface Plate.

Stored at Open Space at Junction of Smithfield Road/Catchick Street, Kennedy Town.

Steel Tank Plates, Steel Frames, Etc.

Stored at Seamen's Institute, Gloucester Road, Wanchai.

Guillotine Machine, Steel Mixers, Steel Covers, Steel Tank on Wheels.

Stored at Hong Kong Electric Co's Power Station, North Point.

(Samples at Lammert Brothers' Auction Room, Pedder Building, Basement).

Lead Ingots.

The above Premises will be open to inspection on 21st. and 23rd. September, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and Noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. Inspection Permits will be issued by the Undersigned at their Auction Rooms.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th. March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

St John Ambulance Brigade

FIRST AID CLASSES
(In English)
Every Friday at 5.30 p.m.
At the Y.W.C.A., Duddell St.
commencing on
FRIDAY, SEPT. 27
Lectures will be given by
Dr. Parlm Shroff.
All Are Welcome

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SEVEN COPIES up-to-date magazines for $5.90. Esquire, Vogue, Science, Life, etc., Deliver your address. Ask for free list. Box No. 213 "China Mail".

POSITION VACANT

APPLICATIONS are invited from certificated or qualified navigating or diesel engineer officers for employment as Coast Staff Officers on the preventive ships of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. Terms of employment may be obtained from the Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs, 4th Floor, Marina House, Queen's Road, Central.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 24th. September 1946
at 12 o'clock noon

at their Sales Rooms,
Pedder Building—
Basement

108 Coils Copper Wire

64 Coils Copper Wire

(at present stored at Godown No. 6G, Holt's Wharf, Kowloon).

For Inspection Orders apply to the Undersigned.

Terms: As Customary.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instruction from The Acting Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday the 26th. Sept. 1946
commencing at 10.00 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Pedder Building, Basement.

213 LOTS OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS
comprising:

Glass and Emery Powder, Tiles, Iron Plates, Rails, Grills, Rods, Strips, Doors, Netting, Safe, Piping, Etc. Wire Nails, Brass Filings and Sheets, Lead Scrap, Engines and Motor Car Parts, Electric Motors and Parts, Electrical Fittings, Scales, Etc., Etc.,

The Sui Bun For No. 2 Godown, West Point, Where the goods are stored, will be open to inspection on 24th. and 25th. September, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. Inspection Permits will be issued by the Undersigned at their Auction Rooms.

The Auction is subject to the Condition of Sale published in the 9th. March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Service Auction Rooms

Auctioneers, Surveyors etc.
Basement, French Bank Bldg.,
A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.
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CHINESE
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GALLERY
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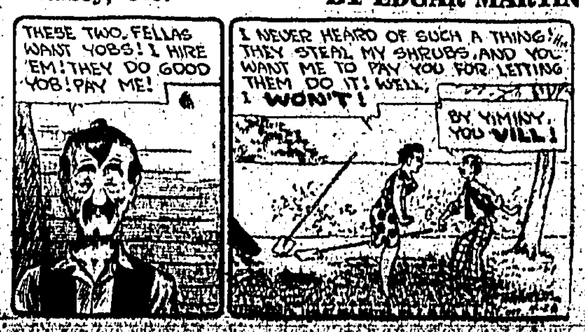
PAINTINGS
AND
CURIOS
THE BANK OF CANTON Bldg., 1st flr., 10 a.m.

"JANE"

BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES

Attaboy, Ole!



BY EDGAR MARTIN

CNAC 航中

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Gloucester Building, Des Voeux Road, Ctl.

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TUE: Hongkong-Canton-Amoy-Foochow-Shanghai.
WED: Hongkong-Canton-Chungking; Hongkong-Canton-Shanghai.
THUR: Hongkong-Manila, Hongkong-Canton-Shanghai.
FRI: Hongkong-Canton-Amoy-Foochow-Shanghai.
SAT: Hongkong-Canton-Chungking, Hongkong-Canton-Shanghai.

	Fares	Freight (Per kilo)		Fares	Freight (Per kilo)
MANILA	HK$600.-	HK$ 6.-	CHUNGKING	HK$400.-	HK$16.-
CANTON	50.-	2.-	FOOCHOW	400.-	16.-
SWATOW	150.-	6.-	SHANGHAI	550.-	22.-
HAIKOW	250.-	10.-	KUNMING	700.-	28.-
AMOY	250.-	10.-	CALCUTTA	850.-	34.-
KWEILIN	200.-	8.-	NANKING	500.-	20.-
HANKOW	400.-	16.-			

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NEXT DEPARTURES:
HONG KONG—BANGKOK Thursday 26th Sept.
HONG KONG—MANILA Friday 27th Sept.
HONG KONG—SHANGHAI Monday 30th Sept.

Agents:
HONG KONG CANTON EXPORT CO., LTD.
3rd floor. French Bank Building. Telephone No. 28600

HONG KONG SERVICES RACE CLUB
A
MILITARY RACE MEETING
PROCEEDS TO CHARITIES
will be held at
HAPPY VALLEY RACE COURSE
ON SUNDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER

First Saddling Bell 2.30 p.m.
First Race starts at 3.00 p.m.

CASH SWEEPS There will be a Special Cash Sweep on the last race, tickets for which ($2) may be obtained at the Office of The Hong Kong Jockey Club, Exchange Building, First floor, together with the usual "Through" numbers ($10) including a chance in the Special Sweep.

TOTE DOUBLE on the 2nd and 4th Races.

ENTRANCE: Public Enclosure $1.— including Tax; Members Enclosure $3.— " "

There are a limited number of Boxes available upon application to the Clerk of the Course, Lt.-Col. J. R. Edgar, M.B.E., H.Q. Land Forces. (Telephone No. 23651).

A. R. RUSHFORD,
Squadron Leader, RAFVR,
Secretary.

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For further particulars apply to

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GROWING MORE

From a world that has never grown enough for the full nourishment of all its people, any proposal for the rapid production of more food deserves attention. The delegates of the 51 nations represented in the Food and Agricultural Organisation, when they meet in Copenhagen this week, will have before them a plan worked out by the Trade Relations Research Bureau for the mechanisation of agriculture in all countries. Sir John Orr's scheme for a World Food Board, which will be considered at Copenhagen, sees in the development of agriculture, the establishment of a world price for its products, and the provision of international credits the first necessary steps to the recovery of world prosperity. If the finance can be provided, this new report suggests that the quick way to more abundant harvests is the provision of machinery.

In ten countries of the world mechanisation is already well advanced, with New Zealand heading the list with one tractor to every 36 acres of its cultivated land. In the Far East, with its greater populations and its perpetual problem of insufficient food, the number of machines used is negligible. It is suggested that with credits of £100,000,000 a year the implements that would turn scarcity into abundance could be provided in three years, with corresponding prosperity in the engineering trades. Undoubtedly any world food plan will call for more use of machines, but the problem goes beyond the provision of money and the tools it can supply. In this part of the world, in particular, all suggestions for improvement encounter immemorial customs and the minute division of the land. To overcome these handicaps a long process of education is necessary. Three years will not suffice, but development along the lines suggested is one step forward.

• • •

INDIA's CHOICE

If India is to be saved from a recrudescence of the communal strife that has cost so many lives in Calcutta and Bombay, and the chaos in government that must attend it, the Moslems will have to be induced to take that share of office and responsibility that only awaits their acceptance. Upon Mr. Jinnah, whose voice is as authoritative in Moslem politics as is that of Mr. Gandhi in deciding the course of the Hindus, lies the onus of a decision that must affect the whole history of India. The course of the events amid which India has grown to nationhood makes imperative a coalition of interests and communities in its Central Government if there is to be peace and ordered progress. Maintenance of the refusal to co-operate cannot be justified on the ground that the part in government offered to the minorities is inadequate, since it gives them a very considerable weight. Lord Wavell has undertaken that the portfolios shall be equitably shared and has given the assurance, perhaps with less warrant, that the Moslems will not be outvoted "on any essential." If his broadcast to the Indian people revealed misgivings as to the immediate future, its direct appeal for a sinking of differences ought to sink home. For the British people the discussions which fortunately still continue are as pregnant with hope, and with doubt, as for Indians themselves. Although sovereignty over India has not ceased, the passing of administration into Indian hands signals the early end of the greatest experiment ever made in rule over an alien people. It will be the full justification of the gradual process by which India has been led along the path to complete self-government if Indians now show themselves capable of screening, and ensuring for all communities, the freedom that is offered to them. Time alone can answer the query.

Amsterdam, Sept. 22.

A soldier was fatally shot when civil and military police dispersed demonstrators in many parts of the city against the sending of troops to the Netherlands East Indies.—Reuter.

The Hard Core Of A Tragic Problem

By DONALD EDGAR

Since the war ended over 2,000,000 displaced persons have been repatriated from the British zone of Germany. They are part of the enormous traffic of migration that has been going on in and through all the zones since the dissolution of Hitler's Europe.

Now the British have only 354,000 to deal with, together with some 34,000 in Austria. In comparison with the number who have already been sent home, the number who remain might seem to be relatively insignificant. Actually these remnants represent the very hard core of the problem. They are the permanents and semi-permanents, who are, and may remain, a continuing worry to the authorities.

The "D.P." is one of the most tragic figures in post-war Europe. Fifteen months after the end of hostilities he and his fellows compose a large group of many nationalities and races that is still homeless and without much purpose in life, and which seems in the main to be quite content to linger on in the camps. The war-time deportees who had wanted to get back as soon as liberation came returned long ago.

Conflict And Mistrust

The British authorities are handling their own displaced persons sympathetically, but it is clear that the fate of these people has become still another field for conflict between the Western and Eastern Powers. In addition, and possibly not unconnected with this, differences have arisen between Great Britain and the United States over the status and disposal of the European Jews.

The implications of these two salient facts explain much that is otherwise obscure and mystifying in the situation. They provide the background for such diverse happenings as the outbursts of Mr. LaGuardia at Geneva, the "release" of Gen. Morgan from U.N.R.R.A., the Jewish infiltration from Eastern Europe and the terrorism in Palestine.

It is a reminder of the discord and mistrust that arise between the victorious Powers that, even in this essentially humanitarian sphere. What was a mission of mercy has led to acrimonious debate, international friction and the shedding of blood, most of which has been British.

There are, in fact, two problems—that of the displaced persons proper and that of the European Jews.

First, there is the hard core of D.P.s who have refused voluntarily to return to their countries of origin. These constitute by far the largest group of the 830,000 who are still in U.N.R.R.A. camps throughout Europe.

Fears Of Persecution

The vast majority came from countries now under Russian control or tutelage. In March there were 750,000 D.P.s receiving U.N.R.R.A. aid in Germany, and of these 470,000 were Poles and 161,000 were inhabitants of the previously independent Baltic Republics. Thus there existed one more cause of friction between the Western and Eastern Powers.

They give various reasons for their refusal to be repatriated. Some decline for political reasons. They fear, rightly or wrongly, that on their return they will have to live in a type of society they strongly dislike, or even be subjected to persecution.

Others, uprooted from their homes and often bereft of relatives by the war, want to make a new start in some other country. A further group believe that conditions of life in an U.N.R.R.A. camp are preferable to those to which they would have to return. Lastly, there are those who are downright lazy, and the inevitable proportion of criminals.

By far the largest proportion consist of men who object to or fear the regimes set up in their homelands, and the longer they have delayed going back the greater will be the risks, they consider, of being classed as hostile.

Inevitably a number of collaborationists, quislings and even Germans have made use of the chaotic conditions in Europe to pass themselves off as "displaced persons." The task of "screening" is the responsibility of the Allied Military Governments of the countries concerned, who are otherwise no affair of U.N.R.R.A. camp authorities. Their task is difficult and delicate, and is carried on with increasing vigour. But the freedom of movement accorded to the displaced persons has often made security measures difficult.

Britain's Long-Term View

It was at an early stage that the Eastern European countries began to complain that the Western Powers were holding Fascists, collaborationists and traitors in their displaced persons' camps. The refusal of Great Britain and the United States to force D.P.s to repatriate was considered to be aiding those elements.

Since it was clear that neither U.N.R.R.A., which is essentially a temporary organisation, nor the Allied Military Governments were competent to solve the matter, there was general agreement in the General Assembly of the United Nations in February last that a special committee of the United Nations Economic and Social Council should consider the whole question of refugees. This committee, consisting of delegates from 20 nations, began its sittings on April 8 and completed its work in June. Its sessions were numerous, and many were stormy.

Basically, the division of opinion was due to two fundamentally different approaches to the problem. The Eastern European countries which are the countries of origin of the majority of the remaining displaced persons considered it was a short-term one. In their view those who are willing to be repatriated should be returned at once, and those who do not are, prima facie, traitors.

The British delegate was representative of the opposing point of view that the problem is a long-term one, involving the resettlement of the majority of those still in the camps, and he insisted that those who did not wish to return for political and other reasons should not be forced to do so, if they were innocent of collaboration or worse.

The New Exodus

Now one comes to the second problem—that of the European Jews. This, too, was a source of controversy in the committee, and a wide divergence between the views of Great Britain and the United States was opened up.

At first there were not more than about 30,000 Jews in U.N.R.R.A., camps in Western Europe. The handling of this comparatively small number would probably have been easy enough, but later developments have complicated the position. Great Britain has always taken the view that, so far as possible, the Jews should be reintegrated into the civilisation of Europe, for which they have done so much. A German Jew, if in Germany, is thus not held to be a "D.P."

It will be remembered that in January Lt. Gen. Sir Frederick Morgan, Chief of U.N.R.R.A. operations in German, drew on his head a storm of criticism when he spoke of an organised exodus of Jews moving out of Eastern into Western Europe. Yet later events have proved that his statement had been substantially correct.

For Britain it has been a matter of bitter significance that the one aim of these migrating thousands has been, with the "D.P." camps and U.N.R.R.A. aid as stepping stones, to move down south to the Mediterranean, and there embark on illegal immigrant ships to Palestine. By the end of the year, if the present flow continues, it is conservatively estimated that there will be 100,000 Jews who have thus migrated.

They are generally in good physical condition and often have substantial sums of money. The reason they give for their journey is on reports of pogroms, which have seldom occurred in their own villages or towns but nearly always nearby.

The apparent ease of their exit from the East has raised the question why the Russian occupying forces and the Governments of the countries concerned, who are otherwise so strict in the control of their frontiers, should have allowed this flow to continue in an unofficial but clearly observable

New Settlement Hope

Britain, in effect, had been forced into accepting responsibility not only for those Jews who had suffered under the Nazis, but for thousands who had not been in German hands but who had decided to emigrate on the pretext of bad treatment in countries whose Government would reject any accusations of Anti-Semitism.

In its attitude to the Jews Great Britain stood alone at the conference on the refugees, save for the support of Lebanon.

Out of the committee's struggles there has emerged the draft constitution of an International Refugee organisation which will be considered by the United Nations at the meeting planned for September. It will take over and amplify the work of U.N.R.R.A. and attempt to solve the problem by a resolute attempt to repatriate as many of these people as possible and settling elsewhere those who reject the final appeal.

The cost of the organisation will be heavy. For 1947 the provisional budget is put at about £50,000,000, and the cost of resettlement of 100,000 people during that year will amount in addition to £15,000,000. The British contribution has been assessed at 15 per cent., but this does include aid for categories other than that of the "D.P.s"

Opposition to the proposals may be expected when they come up before the United Nations. Meanwhile U.N.R.R.A. has been meeting in Geneva, and it has decided to continue aid until the task of dealing with the displaced persons is taken over by some new organisation, though a time limit has been fixed at June 30 next.

Offers To Refugees

In the committee, the United States, Australia, Brazil, Canada, New Zealand and Peru all expressed their readiness to open their doors to refugees. But no concrete proposals covering the immediate future seem to have been made.

It is now reported that direct application has been made to several countries by the United Nations, and that Brazil has offered to take 100,000, the United States 100,000 and Norway 6,000. Certainly these offers have improved the prospects of resettlement, but over 800,000 may have to be dealt with, and the task of settling needs careful planning, as well as time and money.

It is a British tradition to aid refugees, and this country's representatives can claim consistently to have stressed the need for tolerance and understanding. For the task of resettlement, however, the United Nations would seem to be preeminently suitable. It is essentially a problem to be solved by world-wide co-operation, though at the moment this seems as difficult to secure as ever it was.

PHONED OFFICE FROM HIS CAR

New York, Sept. 22.

John Hogan, of the St. Louis Dispatch, pressed a button on the dashboard of his car.

There was a faint hum, an operator on St. Louis new radiophone hook-up (first of its kind in the US) said: "Number, please."

Hogan called the city editor of his newspaper, began to dictate a story.

His voice came into the newspaper office perfectly while his car travelled through a dozen streets. Road bumps had no effect.

The newspaper then called reporter Hogan, giving the car number; WJ2-2289. An amber light flashed on Hogan's dashboard, he picked up a receiver, talked into it, was heard clearly in his office.

What Hogan was able to do so could any St. Louis citizen whose car was within a radius of [illegible]

CARNIVAL By Dick Turner

"I'm pretty sour when it comes to registering humility and meekness—I been a waitress for the last four years!"

Greater Safety At Sea

By JOSEPH KALMER

Britain has begun mass production of a direction-finding device, the object of which is to give greater security to seagoing vessels equipped with radio-receivers from the smallest fishing smack to the largest ocean-going liner, under normal conditions, as well as in stormy weather and bad visibility.

The history of shipping shows that in the old days ships hugged the shore and only felt safe so long as they could see land. Even Odysseus went hopelessly off his course in the Mediterranean which we know so well to-day. The enterprising Phoenicians and Greeks made long voyages beyond Gibraltar to Sierra Leone and the West Coast of Africa and northwards to the British Isles, but they, too, hugged the coast, although with their knowledge of astronomy they could quite well have found their way by the stars.

Harrison's Clock

This method of finding one's course invented long ago, remained the best method for many years. Only after the bold voyages of discovery of the 15th century had opened up the oceans did men begin eagerly to search for better instruments. We do not need to go into details here, but mention should be made of the fact, for example, that accurate clocks for the measurement of longitude were needed, which were not available Because of this the British Government offered a reward of £20,000 in 1714 for a satisfactory method of determining longitude. In the end it was a joiner, named Harrison, who, after 20 years of hard work supplied the necessary invention. Captain James Cook, one of the most famous navigators of the past used Harrison's clock.

A condition for winning the prize in 1714 was that no error in navigation of more than 30 miles should be made on the voyage to the West Indies. To-day an aircraft flies the 1,100 miles to Gibraltar, and arrives exactly over the famous Rock.

Magic? No. The wonderful instrument that guides the aircraft so surely is called the Decca Navigator, and it was developed during World War II by British radio engineers and consists in the painting of landmarks on to the sea-areas of the chart by means of radio waves. And it has nothing to do with Radar.

The principle, as with all ingenious inventions, is extremely simple. Pairs of synchronised long-wave transmitters are used which are set up at the extreme ends of a base-line, thus, continuous signals are sent out simultaneously on both stations. When ever a ship or aircraft receive those signals and simultaneously they are then equi-distant from both stations, that is to say, somewhere on a straight line running midway between the two stations. If there is a time-lag between the two signals then the ship, or aircraft, must be on another line deviating by so and so much from the central line. The Decca Receiver amplifies the two signals, and records the time-lag —the so-called "phase-difference" —on a dial. A figure is simply read from this dial, and the corresponding curve found on the chart, which one had obtained previously.

But how does one know where one is on this curve? The Decca Receiver picks up waves from a second pair of transmitters as well, and records their phase-difference on a second dial. You therefore know that you are also on a second curve, and where the two curves intersect is the position of the ship or aircraft.

No special skill is, therefore, needed; anyone can read two dials and find the corresponding curves on the chart. The curve system is, nevertheless, a vital component part of the invention. It is possible once and for all, to calculate from given data the positions of the two transmitters and their wave-lengths and you have, consequently, a space-pattern of radio waves which can be used, in the same way as the seafarers in the olden days used their landmarks.

Sleep-Walker Assurance

The new system has proved five times as accurate as any other known system, not excluding Radar. Radar is unequalled in locating approaching objects, but in order to ascertain a ship's own position greater accuracy and success is obtained by using the Decca Receiver.

Decca functions day and night, it can be used equally as well at great heights, as at sea level. But in order to eliminate any margin of error, a second receiver automatically comes into action, in the event of any breakdown of the first transmitter. The transmitter groups, for their part, consisting of a "master" and three "slave"—stations employ quartz crystals, so as to enable the transmitted waves to be synchronised as accurately as possible.

It will soon probably be possible to navigate with the assurance of a sleep-walker or fly over the whole world without the aid of instruments other than this radio-receiver. Plans are already being prepared for encircling the globe with a radio-network, the first contract having already been signed. The biggest French radio corporation, for example, is to build "Decca" navigator stations, and the network is to cover France, the whole of the Western Mediterranean, French territories in Africa, Indo-China, Madagascar and the French possessions in the West Indies. Sweden and Iceland have already adopted the system and enquiries have been received from some 20 other countries.

Naval and military aircraft are not the only ones in need of good direction-finding, and the system is so simple in use that no one will find it difficult. The skipper of a trawler is said to have declared that he could steer his ship into harbour with direction-finding apparatus while lying in his cabin.

If only everything were as simple as this British invention!

Motor Cars In Attache Cases

London, Sept. 22.

Thousands of commercial travellers are leaving this country for all parts of the world, carrying in their attache cases motor-cars, locomotive engines, omnibuses and agricultural plant—in scale models.

Because of the lack of shipping space and other factors, manufacturers cannot send consignments across the seas for purely show purposes. Thus they have started a boom in another industry—model-making.

Mr. P. F. Claydon, of Hassett-Lowke, told a reporter that his firm was receiving hundreds of orders daily for scale models.

"We are turning out models of every make of car as fast as we can," he said. "We have 140 miniature cars ready to be taken to South America, where everyone seems to want to buy a British car."

RICE CLAMOUR IN MALAYA

Chinese Merchants Want Removal Of Price Controls

Illegal Entry Will Continue

Jerusalem, Sept. 22.

A Palestine Government press release said today that the illegal immigrants aboard the ship, Palmakh, were "violently hostile" after the schooner was intercepted.

She was hailed in French, Italian and Polish, and informed that a boarding party was being sent aboard and that force would be used if necessary.

When the party from H.M.S. Rowena, a minesweeper, went aboard, the official report continued, it "was met with a shower of missiles and very strong resistance."

The resistance continued after one shot had been fired by the boarding party.

The ship was then hailed and warned that if resistance did not cease force would be used. This threat was carried out before the Palmakh finally passed under control of H.M.S. Rowena.

The Palmakh's engines had broken down, and the vessel had to be towed to Haifa.

Radio Promise

The Government announcement of casualties aboard the Palmakh was followed an hour later by a broadcast from the Haganah-controlled illegal radio "Voice of Israel" alleging that brutal methods had been used by the boarding party and adding: "Immigration to Palestine will continue despite all obstacles. Nothing can prevent the Palestine Jews from saving the remnants of Europe's Jews.

"Britain can be certain also that the Jews now in camps on Cyprus will come to Palestine."

The Vaad Leumi (Jewish National Council) Sunday published its reply to the Palestine Government's request for an explanation of the organization's plan to allocate £100,000 for the promotion of further immigration.

The Vaad Leumi stated: "Palestine Jewry has openly, time and again, declared that it regards Jewish immigration as a right and not as a privilege, and the British white paper as an illegal document.

"Palestine Jewry identifies itself with the immigrants and desires to express this by financial aid to them. It will be by a special fund of £100,000 to be made up of special grants by the Vaad Leumi and the Jewish local authorities."—Associated Press.

Claim Benefits Would Follow

(By Harris Jackson)

Singapore, Sept. 23.

Singapore's reduced rice ration—now down to only six and two-thirds pounds per man per month—has aroused a clamour from Chinese merchants in Malaya seeking removal of import and price controls on the Oriental staple commodity.

Several newspapers have urged the return to a free rice market and Lien Ying Chow, chairman of Singapore's Chinese Chamber of Commerce, has written to Singapore officials suggesting relaxation of controls on rice.

One of Malaya's leading Chinese, Aw Boon Haw, returned to the city from China in the midst of the furore and at once asserted if "the rice trade is declared an open market, the Chinese merchants can manage the rice import and distribution so efficiently that within three months I can confidently say the general price of rice will be 10 cents a catty."

Rationed rice now sells at eight cents (Malayan) a catty. When the ration was cut, the black market price jumped from $1.20 (Malayan) per catty to the present $3.

Free Trade Unlikely

Meanwhile Malaya's rice picture has been lightened only slightly by emergency measures take by British officials. The area's senior authority on rice, Lord Killearn, the British special commissioner for Southeast Asia, says stocks are now in sight to maintain the present ration through September, and he is hopeful that additional stocks will come forward, either from Siam or from South America.

One leading Singapore newspaper, the "Straits Times," sees little chance of rice controls being lifted and free trade in the cereal being permitted.

Defeating World Scheme

The newspaper pointed out editorially that any such proposal would "be defeating the world control scheme and would bring the International Food Council down upon us. The result would be that the whole international scheme would collapse. There would be that the whole International scheme would collapse. There would be a free-for-all scramble in the Siamese rice market with the agents of every country bidding against each other. It may come to that in the end, for if Siam cannot fulfill her obligations, why should we go on with and why should we not get rice where and how we can?

"But for the present it is in the interests of the consumer as well as the Government that Malaya should continue to be loyal to the world scheme and get Siamese rice at the international price, even in inadequate amounts, for without it the cheap-rice policy will go by the board in Malaya and the whole economy of the country will be undermined."

Hardly Likely

Other authoritative sources here in Singapore point out that British policy in the matter is decided finally in London, and that food authorities there could hardly open up the rice market in Malaya to free trade without adopting a similar policy for the rest of the empire, an action which they feel is hardly likely to happen.—Associated Press.

GREEK KING RETURNING

London, Sept. 23.

King George of the Hellenes is scheduled to leave London on Thursday night for Greece, ending his exile, a spokesman for the Greek Ministry of Information said today.

The almost completed arrangements provide for the monarch to go to Malta, where two Greek destroyers, the Themistocles and the Ulaoullis, await the Royal party. The King will complete his journey on the Themistocles.

He will be accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess and they will probably land at Phalerot Bay.—Associated Press.

Britain's Students At Prague

Prague, Sept. 23.

The delegation of British students which attended the International Students Congress here played a leading part in the drafting of the statute for the new students world organisation proposed name of which is "International Union of Students."

The American delegation at this Congress of the students of 42 nations presented a programme which included a detailed plan for the control of atomic energy and called for the collecting and destroying of all atomic weapons.

The delegation urged cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union demanded the immediate severance of diplomatic relations with Franco Spain, and equality of access to education.

The Soviet delegation, which like the American numbers 25, concentrated on urging the promotion of racial equality and cooperation between students and a world youth organisation.

The aims of the International Student Organisation will be to arrange international meetings, facilitate travel, help national students organisations, circulate news between countries and to work for a better world and better international understanding under the United Nations.

These aims were thus defined by Ahmed Hussein Sader, of India, who said the students of all countries wished for a world in which race, religion, colour and economic status will not be a bar to education.—Reuter.

MAYOR ON A GRAVE CHARGE

Batavia, Sept. 23.

H. W. Daohlan Abdullah, the Indonesian Republic's "Mayor of Batavia," has been arrested by Dutch civil police on charges he was responsible for large-scale procurement of European and Indonesian women "for immoral purposes" during the Japanese occupation.

Police accuse Abdullah of using his occupation position of "assistant mayor" to furnish the Japanese with female companions.—Associated Press.

Rare Blue Mauritius Stolen

New York, Sept. 22.

One of the world's rarest stamps—the German "Blue Mauritius"—is reported to have been stolen from the Berlin Postal Museum.

An 1847 twopenny stamp of Mauritius Island, it is valued at £18,750.

Part of the collection was stored in a mine in western Germany during the war.

When it was brought back to Berlin the sheet bearing, among other stamps, the precious "blue Mauritius," had been stolen.

Before its disappearance there were only 12 such stamps known in the world.

The British Museum, the Postal Museum of Stockholm, and the private collection of the King of England, have a complete set of Mauritius stamps, while the rest belong to private collectors, mostly in France and the U.S.

The purloined "blue Mauritius," which bears the likeness of the then young Queen Victoria, was one of a set of 500 — the first postal stamps to appear on that British island in the Indian Ocean.

Opium Haul In Malaya

Singapore, Sept. 23.

Cerrit Pasmen, chief officer of the oil tanker, s.s. Muirena, which arrived in Singapore from Abadan in the Persian Gulf, described in the first First District Court a seizure by customs men of opium estimated to be worth S$77,000.

The seizure was made when the ship was lying at anchor after returning from Abadan with a general cargo.

Pasmen was giving evidence in a case in which 11 Chinese, described as bumboatmen were alleged to have been interested in th importation of 64 pounds of opium.

Bail totalling $65,000 was offered to the 11 men.

Pasmen stated that on arriving in Bukom roads the tanker was discharging her cargo when he noticed a number of sampans coming alongside.

Later, a customs patrol boat approached and the Chinese in the sampan became noticeably excited.

Several who had come on board rushed back to their boats and a big bundle fell on the deck.

The case was adjourned to February next year.—Reuter.

Britain Ahead In Jet Race

New York, Sept. 22.

America is lagging in the race for future air transport leadership because the United States military was late and slow in making up its mind to push jet-propulsion, "Fortune" magazine said in an article in this month's issue.

The article said that service feuds and politics handicapped the work after it started, and adds:

"The inescapable conclusion is that jet propulsion is too important a matter to be completely controlled, as it now is controlled, by generals and admirals."

—Rocket ships will break through the earth's atmosphere at speeds over 3,000 miles per hour in something over 10 years, "Fortune" predicts, while turbo-jet air transports will cruise at almost the speed of sound (770 miles per hour) in less than 10 years.

But in none of the new jet and rocket devices has the United States taken first honours, "Fortune" points out. Germany and then Britain have led the development of the turbo-jet engine.

Moreover, "Britain has made the momentous decision to drop the reciprocating engine, how United States planes to keep her airlines going and stack all her chips on turbo-jets for the future transport leadership of the world," the magazine concluded.—Associated Press.

Grave Horror In Borneo

Balikpapan, Sept. 23.

A mass grave has been discovered near here containing the bodies of an estimated 400 persons who were beheaded by the Japanese in 1943.

Exhumation of 264 bodies has been completed and work is continuing. To date, identification of the victims has been impossible because of the condition of the bodies.

The grave, the existence of which was unknown until Aug. 20 is located near Sepinggan airfield. Dutch authorities here believe the victims were residents of Balikpapan, Samarinda, Tarakan and Bernu—Associated Press.

"Atomic" Swimsuits

Paris, Sept. 22.

Briefest of a collection of brief swimsuits in a Paris dress show has been named "The Atom."

Designed by Jacques Heim, who warns that it is for the very youthful figure only, the original is made in gay floral tie silk and consists of tiny pants and minute brassiere.

Others are made in pique and printed cottons.

All French current collections include similar suits.

Some are practical and charming ruffled broderie Anglaise or in draped silk jersey which look lovely in an artificially lighted dress salon, but would not be altogether suitable for sand and water.

Obscene Cruelty Of Japanese

Singapore, Sept. 23.

Revolting cruelty by members of a Japanese ambulance unit which had medical charge of Indian, Chinese, Burmese, Malay and other labourers was alleged when the trial opened here of 12 Japanese who were arrested in Siam on atrocity charges arising out of the building of the Siam-Burma death railway.

Prosecution witnesses will tell the court that from 100,000 to 150,000 men and women died in jungle camps in Siam and Burma. Some of them were the victims of "obscene cruelties contrived by the vilest sadism for the gratification of horribly perverted sexual instincts," alleged Lt. Colonel E. L. St. J. Coutch, who opened the case for the prosecution.

The prosecutor said that the total number of labourers employed on the construction of the Burma-Siam railway was estimated at 250,000.

They were kept in camps along the line and from Aug. 1, 1943, until March 31, 1945, the 19th Ambulance Corps was responsible for their medical care and attention. The Unit had its Headquarters at Kanburi and hospitals were established at Kanburi and several other places.

Colonel Coutch said that evidence "will be tendered that at Kanburi Hospital out of 1,200 labourers placed in the 'death house' only 10 survived.

"In addition to this callous neglect, labourers were subjected to other forms of physical violence by way of punishment for minor offences. They were stripped naked and tied, and left in the hot sun as long as 72 hours with a beating at intervals.

"In one case a dresser was tied up for as long as five days. Women and even children, were tied up in the sun for a whole day."

The accused include Major Kudo and Lieutenants Takano, Taguchi and Takino. The other eight are non-commissioned officers and privates.—Reuter.

EVA BRAUN WAS NO LADY

Taubenberg, Sept. 22.

If Eva Braun had washed her neck more often and taken shorter strides, she might have been a lady—to her tailor.

But she didn't. Adolf Hitler apparently didn't mind, but Otto Kalman Ponatter did. Otto disliked Eva's habits, and there was nothing he could do about it.

He knew Eva Braun way back as just another girl in Munich.

"She was pretty, with a nice figure," Ponatter said in an interview, "but she was what you would call a pretty girl, nothing unusual. You never would turn around to look at her twice."

Eva never knew what was good and what wasn't, Otto said. As for style, Ponatter is like most tailors. He imposes his own ideas until you let him know about yours. Then he brightens like a pitcher who has hit a home run.

Otto kept waiting for Eva to express just one solid thought about style, but she never did.

Always Escorted

"She didn't have any idea," he said disgustedly.

Eva was sent to Otto by an artist, SS, or Gestapo men always were with her, when she came to his shop. She never said "Heil Hitler" like everyone else, just "good morning" or something like that. Apparently she was the only person in Germany those days who could open a conversation without Heiling Hitler.

Before that, Otto had heard about Eva. She worked as an apprentice for a Munich photographer, Heinrich Hoffman who was Hitler's personal photographer for years.

Hoffman remembers Eva as a worker on his staff, too, just as Otto remembers her.

Dirty Neck

"I never could impress on her that she should make a good appearance," says Hoffman. "Her neck was never quite clean."

In time, Hoffman introduced Eva to Hitler. The Fuehrer was intrigued. They stayed together to the end.

Ponatter wishes that he never had seen her, professionally. Germans on short rations in bombed out cities don't like to think about Hitler or anyone tied up with him.

Scarcely a day goes by without something reminding Otto that he never should have hitched his wagon to Eva's star.

"You can have her and Hitler too," says Otto.—Associated Press.

R.A.F. Try Radar In Stormy Weather

Singapore, Sept. 23.

Royal Air Force technicians here are experimenting with possible uses of radar in the charting of dangerous storms.

The RAF found that such storms can be charted from the radar scopes at distances of 100 to 150 miles from ground stations. But considering the distances between such possible locations in Southeast Asia, they are seeking now to develop equipment small enough and light enough to be carried aboard the plane.

If such equipment can be developed, pilots can then get a picture of the weather many miles ahead, altering their course as necessary to escape dangerous storms.

The experiments also include study of types of indication shown on the radar scope by various types of storms. — Associated Press.

Larry Adler Returns To England

Hollywood, Sept. 23.

Larry Adler, the amazing young harmonica virtuoso who blows Bach and American jazz or boogie-woogie with equal ease, will invade Europe again this autumn. Concert audiences always receive him warmly, but this time Adler is also assured a hearty welcome by mouth organ salesmen. It seems that after his first visit harmonica sales in England jumped 2,000 per cent.

The Musicians' Union in the United States still classifies the harmonica as a toy. In reality, it would be a symphony instrument if there were enough musicians who could play it half as well as Adler.

His skill has inspired an imposing list of classical composers to write for the harmonica. Among them are Jean Berger, Darius Milhaud, Villa-lobos, Ernesto Leguona and Robert Russell Bennett. Adler hopes to add others in the course of his forthcoming tour.

"I'd like to visit Russia, too," he said in an interview. "Perhaps I could persuade Shostakovitch and Prokofiev to compose a little something for me."

Officially, however, his tour embraces the British Isles and France, starting Oct. 2 in England. Besides avid harmonica salesmen, Adler boasts admirers' or "fan" clubs in England aggregating 300,000 members.

Now 32, Adler attracted nationwide attention at 14, when he won a newspaper (Baltimore Sun) harmonica-playing contest. Other contestants laboured through simple folk songs while Adler played Beethoven's Minuet in G. with an accuracy that astonished the judges. At 16 he was performing on the stage and in motion pictures.—Associated Press.

Fearsome Enemy Of The Future

New York, Sept. 22.

One atomic saboteur, carrying in his black satchel the deadly power of 10 raids by the full Eight Airforce, was pictured as this country's fearsome enemy of the future.

Dr. E. U. Condon, director of the National Bureau of Standards drew the parallel to illustrate the appalling sabotage possibilities of the atomic bomb.

He pointed out that even if the enemy agent was blown up with his own bomb the loss would be militarily infinitesimal, since the same damage by "old-fashioned" air raids could be expected to cost the attackers 200 heavy bombers and more than 2,000 men.

Dr. Condon, an authority on uranium, joins Prof. Albert Einstein and 13 other renowned physicists in a book of articles adding up to a plea for the world control of atomic energy.

"Within the volume of a small watermelon can be stored the energy of more than 20,000 tons of old-fashioned high explosive," Condon said.

"Twenty thousand tons of T.N.T. can be kept under the counter of a candy store.

"We must accept the fact that in any room where a file case can be stored a determined effort can secrete a bomb capable of killing 100,000 people and laying waste to every ordinary structure within a mile."

Dr. Condon warns that the atomic saboteur's explosive material could be brought into America disguised as "cigar lighters, keys, a watch, or shoe nails."

The Panama Canal could be destroyed by a bomb small enough to fit in a typewriter case he said.

He agrees with Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, ranking bomb authority, who also contributes to the book—which is entitled "One World Or None"—that the only means of detecting plated atomic bombs would be a "screwdriver" inspection into every box in every room in every house.

Dr. Condon fears that unless the bomb is rigidly controlled that "anonymous war" will come to the earth. He foresees a possibility of one nation planting bombs in another nation, which, ravaged itself, attacks a third nation on suspicion—leaving the provoking nation the ruins of what is left.

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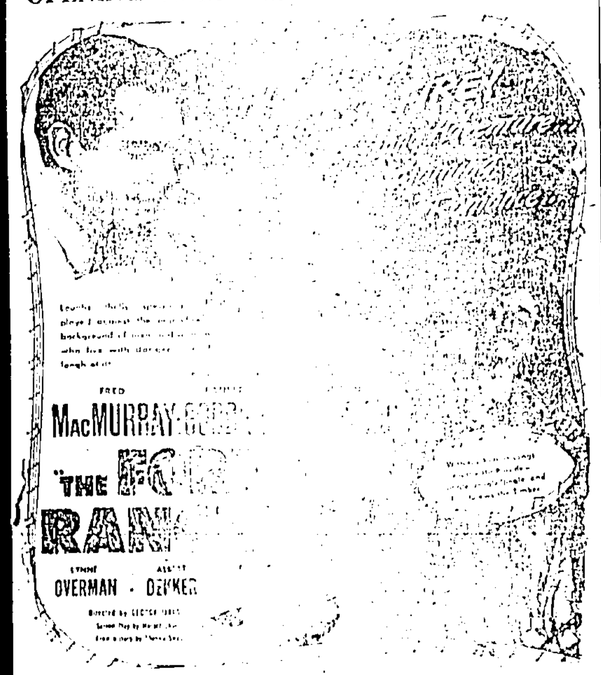

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H.K. CHILDREN IN CANADA
Proulx Family's Ottawa Reunion

Boys' Version Of Occupation

Ottawa, Sept. 23.

A winter of "ice skating, skiing—and just the sight of snow" is the happy prospect for Michael and Roger Proulx, aged 18 and 14 respectively, after four years in Japanese-occupied Hong Kong.

The two lads arrived at the home of their grandfather, Mr. Joseph Proulx of Ottawa, during the week-end after landing at Baltimore with their mother on the United States freighter Doctor Leykes.

At Baltimore they were reunited with their father, Benjamin Proulx of Ottawa, former Hong Kong businessman and Royal Navy reserve officer who escaped from the Japs a month after the fall of Hong Kong and made his way back to Canada.

On their arrival here, they were greeted with a good deal of tail-wagging and fuss on the part of Dinah II—double for the black spaniel they used to have before she disappeared in the fall of Hong Kong. And although it was their first meeting, the boys reciprocated the excitement.

Depressing Years

Dinah II was the answer to a decision by Proulx on his arrival home that a replacement should be waiting for the family when they finally got back to Canada. Mrs. Reginald Hamilton of Toronto, who heard the story, donated Dinah II.

However, the Ottawa reunion still wasn't quite complete, for Mrs. Proulx stopped off in Maryland to visit a sister there. She will arrive in Ottawa shortly.

The boys said four years under the Japanese were "depressing," but not unbearable, "although they tried by every means to break our spirits."

Stanley Camp

They shuddered at the things they had seen at Stanley Camp where they were interned with their mother.

They told of seeing two Canadian soldiers shortly after the fall of the city.

"They had been hiding out for days. Both were wounded. One man was shot through the lung and the other in the thigh. Weak and starving, they gave themselves up.

"I saw them lying on a Hong Kong street, hands bound behind their backs. I gave one fellow a cigarette. They were taken away by the Japs, with no medical treatment," Michael said. "They may have survived, but it's doubtful."

Some time after the fall of the city, the Proulx family was allowed to leave Stanley Camp and report to the authorities regularly, "because that meant so many fewer mouths to feed."—Associated Press.

DUNKED WIDOW IN BATH

Lowestoft, Sept. 22.

A stone mason was alleged here today to have tried to drown a 24-year-old widow in a bath.

George William Willimott (33), of Holly Road, Oulton Broad, was remanded in custody for a week charged with the attempted murder of Mrs. Rosalie Sowden.

Supt. W. S. Clarke stated that at 11 p.m. on Friday a complaint was received that Mrs. Sowden had been assaulted at a house in Pake-field Road, Lowestoft.

He said that she recovered consciousness to find herself naked in a bath with two taps running. Willimott, who was standing over her, said he would kill her. There was a struggle and the woman broke a window.

Willimott went away and Mrs. Sowden complained to the actual occupier of the house when he returned.

Det.-Sgt. Oakes said in evidence that he found carpets in the lounge disarranged, a panel of the bath-room door smashed and a window broken.

On Saturday he went to Willimott's home with a warrant and Willimott said: "I suppose you want me to come with you."

Willimott first asked the Bench to grant him legal aid, but afterwards said he would arrange his own defence.

Lucky Fall

London, Sept. 22.

A man who had been blind for more than 20 years fell against a lamp-post in the street and can now see again.

He is John Hennessey, 66, of Lochgelly, Scotland.

Hennessey was completely blind when the accident occurred.

The morning after the accident he was able to see a light coming through his bedroom window.

He looked out the window, and was able to distinguish two women approaching.

Hennessey now believes that he will soon be able to read.

He lost his sight gradually at the age of 45.

Doctors say that when he fell against the lamp-post something happened to his optical nerves and restored his sight.

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BRIDGE NOTES

Even if it were desirable to do so, it would not be possible to bid by the book on every hand. Situations persist in arising in which there is no simple, comfortable bid. North found himself in such an awkward position in today's hand, but he chose the wrong way to get out of trouble:

North, Dealer
Both sides vulnerable

	S A K J 9 H 7 3 D A 10 9 7 C 10 9 4	
S Q 10 3 2 H Q 5 4 2 D Q 6 C Q 5 2	N W E S	S 8 6 5 4 H A 6 D J 8 4 3 C 8 7 3
	S 7 H K J 10 9 8 D K 5 2 C A K J 6	

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1S	Pass	2H	Pass
3D	Pass	4C	Pass
4H	Pass	5H	Pass
Pass	Pass		

There wasn't much to the play of the cards. South managed to discard a diamond on dummy's extra high spade, but had to lose two hearts and a club. If East had held the club Queen or two or three trumps to the Queen, South would have made his contract. And if the North hand had been just a trifle stronger, South would not only have made his contract but would have had some reasonable chance to make a slam.

That, of course, was the point of South's bid of five hearts. He expected a stronger dummy. If North had only a moderately good hand, he would pass five hearts and that contract would be safe. If North had substantial unbid values, he would bid six hearts, and there would be a good chance to make that contract.

South was right in expecting a stronger dummy, since North had made a very strong bid in going to three diamonds. North's second turn to bid was, of course, the awkward spot in which no book bid could surely save him from trouble. He couldn't raise hearts or bid no-trump with nothing in clubs so had a choice between bidding three diamonds and rebidding his spades. To bid three diamonds would indicate a hand quite substantially stronger than a minimum opening bid; to rebid the spades would show a longer spade suit than was actually held. In such cases the rebid of a strong four-card suit is less dangerous than the showing of non-existent strength by bidding a third suit.

TRIBES AROUND BUSHIRE

Teheran, Sept. 22.

Arab tribesmen have surrounded the port of Bushire on the Persian coast and three localities between Bushire and Shiraz have been occupied by armed Quachgai tribesmen.

The Persian Government announced that it will proceed with the utmost energy against the rebels.—Reuter.

Rumania's Plight

Paris, Sept. 23.

A Communist spokesman for Rumania told the Peace Conference Sunday that the Soviet Army had cost his country $300,000,000.

Mr. I. G. Maurer, undersecretary of Communications and a party leader, made the estimate when Rumania was invited to answer questions by the Balkan-Finland Economic Commission, holding the first Sunday meeting of the Conference as it entered its ninth week and its last two weeks of Committee work.

Maurer said, when asked by United States delegate Willard L. Thorp, that Rumania's part in the war on the Allied side after she broke with Germany, cost her $1,000,000,000 besides the amount on Soviet troops. He estimated that she spent $400,000,000 on her own forces and another $100,000,000 on war material.

He estimated the total United Nations holdings in Rumania at "well over" $200,000,000, of which $150,000,000 represented oil properties. In Government credits to repair war damaged foreign properties, there was no discrimination, Maurer said in reply to a British question.

The extra meeting was called to speed up work on one of the key economic questions left for the Conference to decide.

Compensation for Allied property losses in defeated countries, Russia says, should be to the amount of one-third and other "Big Four" members say should be in full. America and France abandoned this position last week as regards Italy.—Associated Press.

SPEED-UP NOTE BY KILLEARN

Batavia, Sept. 23.

Lord Killearn, in a letter to the Indonesian "Premier", Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, has requested him to speed up truce negotiations with the Allies in order to clear the way for the first formal discussions. Negotiations are due to open in a few days, with the first meeting probably in Batavia.—Associated Press.

Cupboard For The World

London, Sept. 23.

A proposed international ever-normal cupboard to provide an even flow of food staples at stable prices and governed by a world food board, was strongly supported last night by Sir John Boyd Orr, British head of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

In a talk over the British Broadcasting Corporation, Sir John called hunger "a standing disgrace to our civilization" and said the modern world "has the knowledge and resources to provide food in abundance for all mankind."

He declared that the establishment of a world food board would stabilize international prices and then "build up world reserves of food and so level out good and bad harvests" when prices dropped.

He said the board would take food off the market at a predetermined prices and, in time of scarcity, could released food reserves to prevent prices from rising above the pre-determined figures.—Associated Press.

"Paris Talks" Fashions

Paris, Sept. 22.

The Peace Conference, however far away, is still responsible for the lovely evening gowns with which every single Paris dress house winds up its collection.

They are all very grand, helped, of course, by the new materials which include new rayon satins impossible to detect from the old "stand-by-itself" satin Duchesse, superb nylons, shot through with gold and silver threads, wonderful brocades, and supple, peachbloom velvets.

Evening decolletages are low, almost Victorian, and are designed to set off the newly reset jewels which French women are bringing out for such occasions as the Victory Ball at the Paris Opera House, and which will be reflected in the mirrors which line the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles when the great Peace Conference reception is held there.

But it is the skirts of these Peace Conference evening gowns which make news.

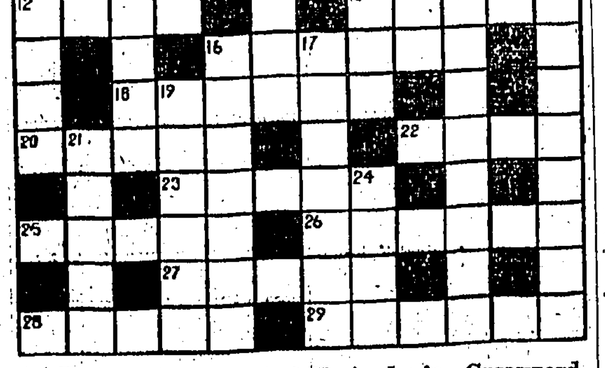
Every Paris designer worth the name has lavished all his ingenuity on them.

The "grandest" ones—destined for Ambassadorial parties—are as spreading as one of Empress Eugenie's crinolines, or fall into peacock trains.

Others revive the 1900 line, tight and clinging to the knee, then bursting out into a mass of ribbon-set frills and ruffles.

Or they can be draped almost up to the knees in front in a revived Directoire hemline (Balenciaga and Jeanne Lanvin both do this).

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Across

1. Root vegetable.
5. Void.
8. Columnar list.
9. Biographical sketch.
10. Assuage.
11. Wash out.
12. Invalid.
13. Irritable.
16. Refinement.
18. Immobile.
20. Anaesthetic.
22. Metal.
23. Nude.
25. Haughty.
26. Minority.
27. Drive back.
28. Gales.
29. Abandon.

Down

2. Meditate.
3. Destroy entirely.
4. Confusion.
5. Flexible.
6. Confused heap.
7. Failure.
15. Least senior.
16. Military displays.
17. Compared.
19. Conditions of land holding.
21. Concise.
24. Small allowance.

Yesterday's Crossword

ACROSS:—1. Emblem; 5. Idiot; 8. Mean; 9. Origin; 11. Viper; 12. Garage; 14. Bore; 16. Sight; 18. Elope; 19. Mere; 20. Pirate; 24. Title; 25. Avenue; 26. Cage; 27. Carat; 28. Erased.

DOWN:—1. Eyot; 2. Brig; 3. Emir; 4. Menage; 5. Inverse; 6. Impinge; 7. Threats; 10. Galop; 13. Heretic; 14. Bolster; 15. Respect; 17. Irate; 19. Mirage; 21. Aver; 22. Ends; 23. Mend.

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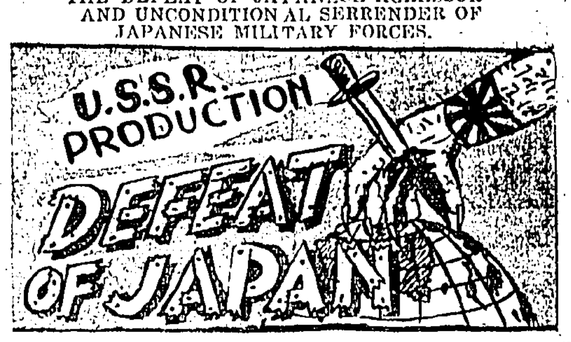
THE DEFEAT OF JAPANESE AGRESSOR AND UNCONDITIONAL SERRENDER OF JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES.


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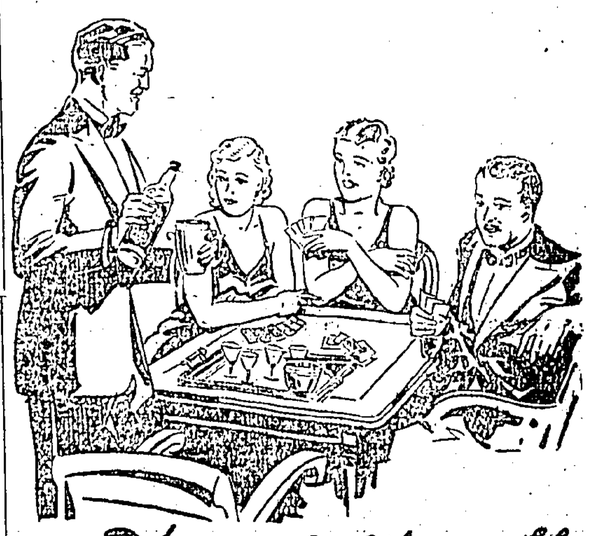
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"PAKHOI"	(No Passengers) Saigon 4 p.m. 27th Sept.
"HUPEH"	Swatow 2 p.m. 27th Sept.
"TSINAN"	Shanghai 2 p.m. 29th Sept.
STEAMER	Singapore 2 p.m. 1st Oct.

ARRIVALS FROM

"PAKHOI"	Shanghai 25th Sept.
"TSINAN"	Shanghai & Swatow 26th Sept.
"SHANGTUNG"	Bangkok 26th Sept.
"NEWCHWANG"	Singapore 27th Sept.
"FENGTIEN"	Singapore 2nd Oct.

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"PROMOETHEUS"	11th Oct.	Port Said, Liverpool via Straits.

	Arriving	From
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"SAMOA"	28th Sept.	—do—
"SAMAFFRIC"	Early Oct.	—do—
"ANTILOCHUS"	Mid. Oct.	—do—

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S.S. "BENALDER"	" " " 1st half of Oct.
S.S. "BENLOMOND"	" " " 2nd half of Oct.
S.S. "BENCRUACHAN"	" " " 2nd half of Oct.

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Anglo-Brazil Trade To Be Developed

(By Sydney Gampell, Reuters Financial Editor)

London, Sept. 22.

Detailed supplementary arrangements for Brazil's sterling balances and for developing Anglo-Brazilian trade are expected to be negotiated during the next two or three months. The bulk of Brazil's sterling balances seem likely to be left open for normal trade purposes.

Britain particularly wants Brazilian timber, cotton and hides—it may be a significant coincidence that Brazil yesterday removed its export embargo on timber and hides. With wartime loss in North European timber and bottlenecks in Canadian supplies, Brazilian timber developed an important wartime market in Britain.

This market was expected to dwindle when Scandinavian and Russian supplies were revived but the latter were very scanty and British officials, including even some Ministers, continue a worldwide hunt for timber. Timber is at present one of the most serious bottlenecks in British reconversion since although houses may be constructed from aluminum and other raw materials, timber is still essential for floors, roof supports and staircases.

During the past quarter, Brazil has actually been Britain's chief raw cotton supplier. For most purposes, southern Brazilian (Sao Paulo) cotton is an excellent substitute for United States cotton. Brazilian cotton is generally cheaper and if it can be bought for sterling instead of dollars, that is—for Britain—another advantage over the United States cotton supply.

Cotton Market

Little has been heard recently of Brazil's desire to develop a British market for tobacco. United States tobacco is a serious drain on Britain's dollars but the British public greatly prefers United States tobacco and there is great difficulty in diverting this demand even to Rhodesian and other empire tobaccos. Any favours that can be shown in the British tobacco market will be needed for Greece and Turkey, which badly feel the loss of the German market.

On the export side, both Britain and the United States are overwhelmed by the world-wide orders for the sort of capital goods that Brazil wants and there are few other suppliers. Britain has a surplus of secondhand textile machinery which the Government is not adverse to exporting but Brazil fears that she has already imported from elsewhere too much secondhand texile machinery and now wants new modern types which are scarce everywhere. Lancashire's desire to dispose of obsolete machinery and replace with modern is shared by other countries. Of Lancashire's 39,000,000 spindles only 21,000,000 are working and much of the remainder will never work again. Some of this machinery might economically be workable in India, Brazil and other countries where labour is more abundant than in Lancashire.

German Trade

Britain naturally wants to win Germany's former trade as an entrepot for Latin American coffee and other goods to central and eastern Europe and the Middle East. Latin America equally naturally prefers to do all possible business direct. There certainly is some scope for entrepot trade. The British foreign exchange control has gone to great lengths to develop London as an entrepot in Brazilian coffe.

These are partly successful largely because futures trading—the highest devlopment of international markets—requires a speculative element and Britain's Socialist Government sets its face against "speculation."—Reuter.

Review Of U.S. Metals

New York, Sept. 21.

Steel: The industry as a whole is expected to seek higher ceilings on products on which little or no profit is made in the current quarter.

However, several companies are planning to apply individually for an advance in items which have been showing a loss without awaiting results from the entire quarter.

Meanwhile steel demand continues on a large scale. Steelmakers are not willing or unable to predict how large their outturn will be in the fourth quarter and will not estimate how much material can be shipped to consumers who are clamouring for deliveries against old contracts.

Pig-iron: Shortage continues. As a result and owing to the lack of sufficient coke, some foundries have been compelled to shut down.

Tin plate: Producers have not yet opened their 1947 order books owing to their inclination to await the fourth quarter production and delivery performances. Meanwhile practically all export and domestic tonnage for the final quarter has been specified.

Copper: While most business in foreign metal was consummated at 16.50 cents f.a.s. New York in the past week, a fair sized tonnage was reportedly sold at 16.625 cents.

Lead: The Reconstruction and Finance Corporation is reported to have accepted tentatively offers of approximately 22,500 tons of foreign metal at 10.25 cents c.i.f. United States ports.

Spelter: Office of Price Administration action in connection with the ceiling on spelter is believed to be imminent. Meanwhile, the world market continues to be firm at 10.25 to 10.50 cents, f.a.s. Gulf ports.—Reuter.

Sterling Rises In Paris

Paris, Sept. 21.

Gold francs and foreign banknotes have risen sharply in Paris' free market this week to about the same level as three months ago.

Sterling notes are now around 800 francs per sterling compared with 680 francs at the beginning of last week.

United States dollar was quoted at 300 against 230, the Swiss franc at 100 against 70 and gold louis at 5,100 francs against 4,200.

The upward movement was particularly pronounced on Wednesday in spite of the Finance Minister's vigorous denial of any question of any new devaluation of the franc.—Reuter.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago, Sept. 23.

Interest in the grain market Saturday centered in the expiring September oats contract which spurted sharply in the closing minutes as previous short sellers attempted to cover commitments.

Wheat closed ⅝-1⅝ higher. January $1.99¾, March $1.94 ⅛-¼, May $1.90¾.

September oats were 5 cents higher, deferred oats ⅝ lower to ⅝ higher.

Corn was unchanged to ⅝ lower. Barley one cent lower.—Associated Press.

N.Y. COTTON

New York, Sept. 23.

Trade and textile mill buying provided a steady undertone to the cotton futures market Saturday which at times advanced to gains of more than $1.00 a bale.

Futures closed five cents a bale lower Saturday to 35 cents higher. Oct. 37.15, Dec. 37.00, March 36.72, May 36.35, July 35.81-82, Oct. 33.30, Middling spot 37.83 nominal.—Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New Orleans, Sept., 23.

Cotton futures closed 40 cents a bale lower Saturday to 15 cents higher.

Oct. 37.32, Dec. 36.99-37.02, March 36.68-69, May 36.34-36, July 35.70-78, Cotton Spot 50 cents a bale higher, middling 37.20. —Associated Press.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES HOLDING

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Malaya Criticises Income Tax

Singapore, Sept. 23.

Objections by members of the Hong Kong Legislative Council to a proposed income tax found a ready echo in Malaya, where such a tax has been suggested as a revenue measure.

The "Morning Tribune," British-edited Singapore newspaper, agreed with Hong Kong objections that the tax would be "strongly resented and difficult to collect." The newspaper said such a tax would open up new revenue avenues for bribery of officials, that evasion would be "absurdly easy in a country where books are kept in half a dozen languages and large scale transactions are conducted on a cash basis and even by direct barter."

"Strict anonymity" of tax records would be "impossible," the paper asserted.—Associated Press.

COMMODITY INDEX

New York, Sept. 23.

The Associated Press composite of 35 wholesale commodity prices stood at 142.15 compared with 140.90 a week ago and 108.03 a year ago.

The food component reached a new high at 130.61.

Industrials, grains, cotton and textile advanced but livestock dropped and nonferrous metals were unchanged.—Associated Press.

San Francisco, Sept., 23.

Ship movements: Lane Victory arrived from Bulan. Arrivals Sept. 20, Marine Dragon from Yokohama, Monterey from Yokohama, China Victory from Yokohama.—Associated Press.

Minneapolis, Sept. 23.

Saturday: Flour and flax unchanged.—Associated Press.

A Valuable Precedent

London, Sept. 21.

The Economist writes: The agreement about Argentina's sterling balances is perhaps the most unconditionally satisfactory of the three sections of the Anglo-Argentine agreement. It marks the first public appearance of freely convertible sterling (except in American accounts which have always been regarded as dollars rather than sterling).

All Argentina's current sterling earnings from Sept. 17 can freely be spent anywhere in the world and convertible into any currency. This anticipates Britain's commitments under the United States loan agreement and is a heartening sign of confidence and harbinger of further similar demonstrations.

Other clauses would amount to an undertaking by Argentina to maintain certain minimum blocked sterling balances but the latter remain unstable in the unlikely contingency that Argentina in any year has a deficit in the balance of payments with the sterling area.

The most encouraging aspect is the valuable precedent for future negotiations with Britain's sterling creditors. The half per cent rate in Argentina's and France's agreements can hardly avoid influencing others.—Reuter.

Germany To Export Again

Frankfurt, Sept. 23.

The first contract for the export of German products since the war's end is being negotiated between the United States and Switzerland.

The deal, involving several million dollars, may be concluded within a week in Berlin.

The Swiss, with plenty of money but short of raw materials, instituted conversations leading to the contract with the American Military government.

They particularly need insulation wire, crockery and fine China—all of which are available in Germany.—Associated Press.

Investors' Defaulted Foreign Loans

London, Sept. 22.

British investors are holding £500,000,000 defaulted foreign bonds, according to the annual report of the Council of Foreign Bondholders.

These bonds represent two-thirds of the £750,000,000 issues in which the Council is interested.

They were raised in Britain by foreign Governments, States, and Municipalities.

Of the £500,000,000 in default, European debtors owe £300,000,000, Japanese £90,000,000 and Chinese £60,000,000.

The Economist says resumption of even partial service on defaulted bonds would make a significant contribution to the solution of Britain's external problem.

It says the problem of securing the largest reasonable contribution should be a national issue.

The paper says subtantial payments could come only from Europe.

The Council and the Committee of Long-Term Creditors of Germany have attempted to get the Government to agree that pre-war creditors of Germany are entitled to priority over repatriations, but so far, they have been unable to obtain any assurances.

It is hoped that the Government will act on the Council's plea that ex-enemy States should acknowledge responsibility for pre-war debts.

In Latin America the chances of progress depend largely on the degree of co-operation with the parallel American body and in this particular, the outlook is better than at any other time.

BRITISH BRIDGES FOR CHINA

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

The Chinese press gives prominence to reports that Britain will shortly be sending through UNRRA 104 complete railway bridges for the rehabilitation of China's railways.

The bridges, said to aggregate 42,000 tons and cost over £2,000,000 will be shipped in component parts for assembling at Shanghai and Canton.

The reports add that high priority will be given to the shipment of these bridges as soon as UNRRA lifts the ban imposed in July on the dispatch of certain supplies to China.—Reuter.

Winnipeg, Sept. 23.

Saturday closing, October rye $2.30.—Associated Press.

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S.S. "KUTSANG"	from Calcutta & Straits 2nd Oct.

IN PORT

S.S. "EMPIRE FARRAR"	Cosmo. Dock.
S.S. "TSANG"	Kowloon Dock.
S.S. "EMPIRE WITHAM"	(Ben Line Berth) Kowloon Dock.
S.S. "HINSANG"	Buoy A10.
S.S. "KWAISANG"	Buoy B2
S.S. "WINGSANG"	Custodian Wharf.

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"TREVETHOE"	U.K.	October
"GLENIFFER"	U.K.	October
"TREVAYLOR"	U.K.	November

* due Colombo 4th Oct., Singapore 8th Oct., Hongkong 13th Oct.

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Tanaka On Trial In Canton

Canton, Sept. 23.

Although sentenced to death on September 3 by an American military tribunal in Shanghai for the execution of Major David Henry Bauck, 14th A.A.F. flier, Lieutenant-General Hisakazu Tanaka, former commander of Japanese forces in South China and Governor-General of Hong Kong, will be tried in Canton again by a Chinese military court on September 26 on charges of atrocities, rape and plunder by soldiers under his command.

The Japanese General was brought here recently from Shanghai. Before he had been sent there from Canton, he had been tried here three times before a military court of the Generalissimo's Canton headquarters, but has successfully countered all charges made against him.

A military spokesman told the "Canton Daily Sun" that the American military authorities have consented to withhold enforcement of their Shanghai sentence and have promised that should the court that will try General Tanaka here find him guilty and sentence him to a prison term, he will first serve his sentence in China and after that may be turned over to the American Army, the spokesman added.

He did not elaborate on what would be done if Tanaka is found not guilty, although this seems extremely unlikely.

During the three previous trials here, General Tanaka had challenged the prosecution to produce specific proof of atrocities by his men or proof that he had connived at or condoned any such action.

According to Chinese Intelligence reports, Tanaka was sent to Hong Kong to direct the defence there on the orders of Field-Marshal Shunroku Hata, Japanese Commander-in-Chief in Nanking, who brought about the removal of Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, now also charged with being a war criminal.

According to rumour, Tanaka was even more severe with Hong Kong people than Isogai had been. —Associated Press.

Lady Cripps' China Tour

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

Lady Cripps, President of the British United Aid to China, will begin her extensive tour of China's health centres, schools and other relief, welfare and rehabilitation facilities by acting as co-sponsor of a Children's Welfare Ball in Shanghai on Oct. 7.

The entire proceeds of the function will go towards providing education, health and entertainment advantage for those children who otherwise would not be able to afford them, and will be managed by the China Welfare Fund, the chairman of which is Madame Sun Yat-sen.

Under the plans of the China Welfare Fund, Shanghai's poorer Chinese children are to be provided with reading rooms, a free medical inspection system and a children's theatre.

It is intended to open five reading rooms throughout the city and it is hoped that the movement will branch out throughout the nation.—Reuter.

A lorry parked outside the Chung Shan Hotel, Connaught Road Central, suddenly caught fire at about 10 o'clock last night and in a few minutes was enveloped in flames. An engine from Central Fire Station was soon on the scene and extinguished the fire. A Chinese was taken to the Queen Mary Hospital suffering from burns.

POLICE OFFICER EAVESDROPPED

An account of how he marked four $500-notes and subsequently hid in complainant's shop, listened to the conversation between complainant and defendant and saw the former hand over the money in exchange for a photograph was given by a Police officer in Central Court yesterday.

Leung Chung-yu, otherwise known as Austin Leung, was charged with the larceny of $2,000 from Lee Chung-po by threatening to publish a libel. The prosecution is in the hands of Inspector Sell, while complainant is represented by Mr. E. S. Brookes and defendant by Mr. M. A. da Silva.

Outlining the case, Inspector Sell said that on July 17, complainant received a letter from defendant asking for an interview. He communicated with Mr. Brookes, his lawyer, who advised him to inform the Police.

He was given certain instructions. On the following day, defendant went to his shop and delivered a photo, receiving $2,000 in marked notes. He was arrested on the premises.

Marked Notes

Detective-Inspector Watson told the Court he had instructed complainant to procure four $500 notes, the numbers of which he noted down. He initialled the notes and returned them to him. The following day he and a Chinese Sub-Inspector went to the premises and told complainant to telephone defendant. They then hid.

About an hour later, defendant arrived. Witness saw the two sit at a table and could hear the conversation. He saw Austin Leung hand complainant a photo and the latter give him the money. As defendant was about to leave, the police revealed themselves.

Witness informed accused that he was a Police Officer and asked him to hand back the money, which he did. The notes were those marked in the Station. Defendant was then taken to his office and made to open a safe. Here a copy of the same photograph was found. Witness also took a number of documents, five of which referred to persons other than complainant.

Lee Chung-po said that he was the manager of the Cheung Chau Electric Co. On July 18, he received a letter from defendant asking for an interview. Witness did not know defendant so he rang him up. Leung was out at the time.

"Something From Canton"

Ten minutes later, defendant rang up and said "Mr. Lee Chung-po, I have something from Canton concerning you and would like to talk with you." A meeting was arranged and defendant called later in the afternoon. Defendant told complainant that he had a draft article for a magazine in Canton concerning him.

Defendant told him that he had had the article since June 30. He had met some people who advised him to leave things alone. Now somebody had come from Canton from the magazine, for which he was agent in Hong Kong. The draft article, if published, would hurt witness's future. Leung told Li that he had his photo and suggested that he find a way to stop its publication. It was finally suggested that $2,000 be paid. Li said he told defendant that his business was not good and that the amount asked was large. He agreed to pay the following day and then communicated with Mr. Brookes and the Police.

The next day, Leung arrived at his shop and handed him a magazine, in which there was a photograph. He paid over the money and as defendant was about to leave, the Police stepped in.

Hearing was adjourned till Oct. 9.

Macao Wharf Squabble

Macao, Sept. 22.

A dispute has arisen over jurisdiction on wharfs between two Government departments—the Land Police and the Water Police. It began when a Water Police corporal was seen by a Land Police lieutenant engaged in search duty on a wharf and was told sharply that his duty was confined to ships, and there could be no meddling with duties appertaining to the Fiscalizing Dept. of the Land Police.

The incident was reported to the heads of departments and each party is now claiming full rights.

It is not of interest to the merchant to know which of the contending parties is right. The truth is that the double search to which his exports are now subject is regarded as an unnecessary encroachment upon time, which is money.—Our Own Correspondent.

News From Macao

Macao, Sept. 22.

The building "D. Ana Maria Acciaioli Tamagnini Barbosa" has now been turned into military barracks to house the Portuguese Infantry Company.

Overlooking mountainous Lantao at the northern tip of Rua Francisco Xavier Pereira, the building, originally meant for the boarding and lodging of waifs and strays was named after the wife of the late Governor Tamagnini Barbosa in commemoration and as an appreciation of the humanitarian services rendered by her to the poor in Macao.

Its original purpose was never served. Upon completion in 1939, it was used as an orphanage and during the War, it became simultaneously a rice depot. There the first ration cards were issued by Father Bernardini, Rector of the "D. Bosco Oratory," who was entrusted with rice distribution.

Daily, for weeks and months, long queues, old and young, stood for hours under sun or rain to await their eager turn to exchange money for an uncooked pot-pouri of rice and sand. In between and around the waiting queue, pilfering and swindling went unpunished, as if to admit that every one had to live . . . no matter how.—Our Own Correspondent.

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals from Wenchow on account of cholera.

A fortune-teller, of 201 Queen's Road Central, was robbed by three Chinese, one with a revolver, at about 9.35 a.m. yesterday. The fortune-teller and the other occupants of the premises were bound and gagged and the robbers decamped with $845 worth of money and jewellery.

Fantastic Sums For Meals

(By M. Bradbury)

Meal prices in Hong Kong today are about 50 per cent higher than before the war, and restaurateers are having a boom.

A survey of the served food front in the Colony shows that although the prices of tinned foodstuffs and fresh meat have been brought down considerably over the last month, there has yet been no apparent reduction in hotel and cafe meal prices.

Chinese restaurants are charging fantastic sums for meals, which may explain why many Chinese now eat their afternoon and evening meals in European restaurants. Unless proprietors lower their prices to a more reasonable level it is likely they will lose much of their daily trade. Apart from a high meal charging rate in these cafes, customers complain that they are often asked above the controlled price for goods which are subject to the imposed rate, such as cigarettes and beer.

Most European restaurants provide tiffin at between four and five dollars. Ordinary charge at the Hong Kong Hotel, the Gloucester Hotel and Jimmy's Kitchen is four dollars for tiffin. At the Parisian Grill and Wiseman's the charge is about five dollars for a normal mid-day order.

Cheap Rate

At the Peninsula, Repulse Bay and Hong Kong Hotels there is a cheap meal rate for residents which is lower than the hotel charges for outside customers. This is part of an agreement made between the Government and the three hotels at the time of requisition.

At each of these hotels, three meals a day are provided for inside guests at $1.50, $1.75, $2.25, making a total of $5.50.

Until recently, if the residents of the Repulse Bay or Peninsula were in the centre of Hong Kong at tiffin time they were able to eat at those specified rates in the Hong Kong Hotel. This arrangement was stopped at the beginning of this month because of redecorating in the Hong Kong Hotel, but it is hoped that the scheme will be resumed when this work is finished.

The high living cost in the Colony's hotels, apart from food charges is an expensive procedure compared with hotels of equal size and quality in Britain now. Hotel and cafe managers might consider a suggestion for an austerity and luxury meal scheme which would provide for two different menus catering for the customers' pocket at the time.

Another Aw Boon Haw Enterprise

Organization of a Fukien Reconstruction and Development Corporation capitalized at £300,000 is planned by Aw Boon Haw, Chinese millionaire of Hong Kong and well-known throughout the Far East.

The Company, said Mr. Aw, would develop railways, highways, coal mines, steel works, iron mines and electricity plants in Fukien province, which he said had suffered least of all China's provinces during the war, was today more or less self supporting and had recently aided the food situation in Kwangtung by shipment of large quantities of rice.

Mr. Aw said he would invest about £50,000 in the new company while of the balance of the proposed capitalization, half would be sought from Fukienese in Malaya and the other half from Fukienese in Burma, Siam, the Netherlands East Indies, Indochina and the Philippines.

Amoy Meeting

Singapore, Sept. 23.

Malayan backers of the new Fukien Economic Reconstruction Corporation, now being organized by Aw Boon Haw, have decided to hold a conference of all founders of the company in Amoy about Nov. 1.

The group now is sending letters to Fukien guilds in Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies and Burma, asking that committees be organized to seek capital for the corporation, which was organized to develop railroads and mineral resources in Fukien.

The Malayan committee also empowered Mr. Aw to select, when necessary, representatives to negotiate with the Chinese National government and provincial government of Fukien.—Reuter.

"IN ENCLOSED PREMISES"

Found in No. 40, Kennedy Road, two Chinese were charged before Mr. H. G. Sheldon K. C. at the Central Magistracy yesterday with being found in enclosed premises.

First accused, Choung King-leung, was sentenced to nine months' hard labour, while second accused, Wong Ki, who was injured when he jumped from the first floor, was sentenced to six months.

Accused were arrested by a watchman who found a military tunic belonging to Major Lightbody and the ground floor.

Detective-Inspector Watson prosecuted.

Scap Adviser On "Soong Combine"

(By Tom Lambert)

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

Peter Magagna, SCAP Textile Adviser, accuses China's T. V. Soong "Combine" of having tried to team with "United States politicians and industrialists" to take over the Japanese silk economy and says he will again recommend against the export of Japanese silk cocoons to China.

The Chinese, through their mission in Japan, recently complained that their request for 10,000,000 lb. of silk cocoons had been rejected by Allied Headquarters and, by inference, accused American interests of attempting to seize the Japanese silk business.

Magagna said that from "unimpeachable sources of information" he learned that before the war was over, representatives from the Soong "crowd" were in America, making plans with United States politicians and industrialists to take over the silk economy of Japan.

Such plans were "ostensibly for China, but in reality for the special benefit of the Soong Combine," he declared.

He said the plan fell through when it became evident that the Japanese had to rely on silk as a major factor in obtaining capital to pay for occupation costs.

Magagna said Chinese silk producers earlier this year bought a huge quantity of inferior quality cocoons from Chinese growers in the belief that raw silk spun from those cocoons would bring high prices in the American and world markets.

He said the Chinese are now trying to get higher-grade Japanese cocoons at lower prices to attempt to balance the money laid out for those cocoons bought in China.

"Vested Interests"

The statement of a Chinese Mission spokesman that "vested interests" are trying to take over the Japanese silk economy brought a snort from Magagna. He declared that Japan needs all her cocoons to maintain her raw silk production for export.

He said this is the reason that some Japanese silk mills have been urged to produce other fabrics such as cotton and rayon. The Japanese are being told to increase the acreage of mulberry trees—on which the cocoons feed—and to raise enough cocoons for production and export of 30,000,000 lb. of raw silk annually.

Pre-war Japan shipped as much as 95,000,000 lb. of raw silk annually. The Chinese at present have enough cocoons to produce 20,000 bales of raw silk, but they haven't done so, he charged.

"Disgraceful"

The Chinese Mission here has been "neglectful, dilatory and disgraceful" in its handling of Japanese export commodities, Magagna alleged, adding that it would be to the "best interest of all concerned that the present Chinese Mission to Japan be recalled and another group sent here."

Repeating the Chinese spokesman's statement that the request for cocoons "was a direct approach of the Chinese Mission here in Japan by the China Silk Corporation," Magagna said there were no private groups of American business men who have asked through Government channels that SCAP procure exportable commodities for them from Japan.

"Such exportation would be in violation of the Potsdam Declaration since the shipment of cocoons (for which the Chinese asked) would further deplete the economy of Japan—which certainly is not consistent with the aims of the occupation," he declared.—Associated Press.

Stole From His Father

An 18-year-old youth, Cheung Tai-tai, was charged before Mr. H. G. Sheldon K. C. at the Central Magistracy yesterday with larceny of money and jewellery to the total value of $2,200 from his father, Cheung Hay-po, at No. 110, First Street, between June 1 and Sept. 21.

Accused pleaded guilty.

Inspector Saul said that accused usually gave his parents $45 each month. In June, accused left his job and took the money and jewellery from time to time from a kerosene lamp. Accused continued to pay his mother $45 monthly, and spent some of the money he had stolen.

A sum of $800 and some jewellery was recovered.

Accused was bound over to be of good behaviour for 12 months.

Firecrackers Verboten

(By "Paul Pry")

Residents of the Gloucester and Hong Kong Hotels, and others with flats in more or less the same vicinity, will be interested to learn that not only is there an ordinance in the Colony against letting off fire-crackers but also that people are sometimes prosecuted for breaking this law.

On many a night, the Central District resounds with the barking and cracking of this extremely noisy toy. The chief offenders seem to be certain naval ratings—let's be fair and say they are *not* R.N.—and many an unwary pedestrian has almost leaped out of his shirt and shorts when a cracker has exploded between his hairy calves.

With all this nocturnal disturbance, Li Pui, firewood dealer, might well be forgiven for thinking there would be no objection if he let off some of his own on the occasion of his brother's wedding.

Li Pui was wrong, and he appeared in Kowloon Court yesterday, charged with having discharged firecrackers without the permission of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. Fortunately for Li Pui, the Court was in a kindly mood and he was merely warned not to do it again.

Army Officer Scales Himalaya Peak

London, Sept. 22.

What is believed to be the first ascent of the 22,000 ft. Himalayan White Needle peak has just been accomplished by a British Army officer and a native Indian porter.

The officer is Major Roy Berry, of Brighouse, Yorkshire.

In a letter, Berry describes how an expedition of three officers set out to conquer Mount Nun Kun, a 24,000ft. peak. They had to cancel the attempt because of bad weather and the condition of the final ridge, which forced the party to return to camp exhausted.

At one stage of the climb, Major I. Stobart, the photographic expert of the party, had to fasten himself to a fixed rope to avoid slipping over the 6000 ft. precipice.

He hung on to a 70deg. ice slope for 20 minutes until Berry, hearing cries for assistance, returned to help him, and together they climbed out of danger.

The last stage of the ascent was carried out in a snowstorm, and Major James, the remaining member of the party, was unable to continue because of snow blindness.

Stobart, who had a severe septic throat, remained with James, and Berry continued with the porter.

The party returned with valuable information on high altitude food rationing and the topography of the ridges of the White Needle pack at the Nun Kun plateau.

Berry, who will return to England in August, hopes to be a member next year of an expedition to climb the 26,000ft. Nunga Parbat.

MONEY MART

Chinese National Currency was steadier yesterday. It opened at $1.22 for futures and $1.37 for spot (for CN$1,000) and appreciated slightly in the morning but fell off again and closed at $1.22 and $1.38 respectively.

Gold fluctuated between $341 and $345 a tael, and closed at the latter figure. The demand for spot has fallen off to nil, and rates are now the same as those for futures.

Demand for U.S. dollars continued strong with buyers offering $4.77/$4.84. There was also demand for Sterling at $16.20, and Australian pounds at $13.40.

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

Closing rates were:—

	Buying CN$	*Selling* CN$
Gold per ounce	218,200	218,600
U.S. Dollars*	3,850	3,900
Hong Kong Dollars	770	790

*Unofficial market.
—Associated Press.

For the theft of two live chickens from a crate at Wing Lok Street on Saturday, Leung Kai-tong, 18, was sentenced to two months' hard labour by Mr. H. G. Sheldon K. C. at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

TRAM ACCIDENTS

Two tram accidents occurred in the Western district yesterday and two Chinese women were taken to Queen Mary Hospital, one with a fractured leg, the other was unconscious.

At about 12.40 a.m., Tram No. 92 was travelling along Connaught Road West near the Tung Shan Hotel when a Chinese woman ran across the road and was hit. Her condition is "serious."

Another woman was knocked down by tram No. 27 in Des Voeux Road West near the Tai Ping theatre about 3.30 p.m. She also suffered a fractured left leg.

Blind Man Acquitted Of Manslaughter

A blind man who admitted that he had struck his victim twice and killed him in a fight after first receiving a blow, was acquitted on a charge of manslaughter by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

The jury were Ronald Ng (foreman), L. V. Osmund, Liu Choi-yih, A. M. Tavares, J. A. Fisher, A. J. da Motta and S. A. Hamid.

Accused, Lo Kam-ki, 27, had previously pleaded guilty but the plea was not accepted.

Mr. J. Reynolds, Crown Counsel, said that accused was seen by passers-by struggling with and striking Lau, who collapsed and was taken to the police station, where he died.

When charged, accused said that he killed Lau, who accused him of picking his pocket. Accused added that he gave him two blows after receiving one from his victim. He claimed that he could not have picked Lau's pocket because he was blind.

Dr. E. Alvares testified that there was an abrasion on Lau's lip and bruises on the left shoulder and left arm. The abdominal cavity was full of blood. Cause of death was a ruptured spleen, internal haemorrhage and shock.

To His Lordship, witness said he could not say how many blows deceased received.

Tso Tung said that he saw deceased holding accused's neck and struggling. He saw accused strike deceased once, and another man repeatedly strike the deceased.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A fine of $50 or 14 days' hard labour was imposed by Mr. H. G. Sheldon K. C. at the Central Magistracy yesterday for racketeering in theatre tickets outside the World Theatre, Des Voeux Road Central, on Sunday evening.

* * *

Wong Pui, 35, unemployed, was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour by Mr. H. G. Sheldon K. C. at the Central Magistracy yesterday for snatching a wrist watch from Mrs. Chan Ki, of No. 6, Gap Road on Saturday night.

* * *

Appearing on a charge that he had sold vegetables wholesale at a place other than a Government-controlled market, Li Kan, a farmer, was advised by the Magistrate in Kowloon Court yesterday that he would get a better price if he sold on the market. He was fined $20.

RADIO

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1946
"BRITAIN CAN MAKE IT" EXHIBITION
Opening By H.M. The King

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.52 megacycles.

H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.35 p.m.—Lou Preager and His Orchestra.
1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—Songs from the Films.
1.30 p.m.—Alexander Kipnis and State Opera Orchestra.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
6.30 p.m.—An Hour of Variety with Eric Winstone and His Orch.
7.30 p.m.—London Relay: "Britain Can make It" Exhibition Opening by H. M. The King.
8.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.
8.10 p.m.—"The Melody Lingers on": EBSA.
8.30 p.m.—Anton and the Paramount Theatre Orchestra with Al Bollington at the Organ.
9.00 p.m.—London Transcription Service: "They lived to tell the Tale," No. 1 of a Series of True Life Escapes—"Next Stop—Death."
9.15 p.m.—Saul Chaplin Concert with Norman Allin.
9.45 p.m.—Orchestra Raymonde.
10.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.
10.20 p.m.—Gershwin Concerto, in F Major for Piano and Orch.
10.50 p.m.—London Relay: BBC.
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

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Two-Year Job On The Singapore Base

Britain's giant naval base in Singapore, destined to be the major repair centre for the British Pacific Fleet, will not be restored to pre-war standards for another two years, naval authorities here say.

That target date will be met only if sufficient funds are made available by the Admiralty for repairs to machine shops, warehouses, roads and other installations. The base is at present operating at slightly more than 100 per cent of its prewar efficiency, a naval spokesman said.

The huge King George VI graving dock, largest permanent drydock in the Far East, is once more in operation, but the future of the famous Singapore floating dock—which could hold a 50,000-ton ship—is still in doubt.

At its second sinking it contained a Japanese ship, and until this vessel is removed, naval salvage experts say they cannot give an opinion to the Admiralty on whether the dock should be raised and repaired.

Practically the only benefit the Base derived from the Japanese occupation was the completion of four feet of what once by the British, just before they surrendered the base to the Japanese in 1942. The Japanese raised the dock, but Allied bombers sank it again.

SPORTS SECTION

Miniature Football

After a lot of unnecessary trouble the Miniature Football Association have obtained permission from the Hong Kong Football Association for its registered members to play in the Charity games sponsored by the Miniature Football Association.

The first game was played yesterday when the Canton team and the Miniature Football Association shared four goals equally.

This afternoon at 6 p.m. 1/5 Commando will meet the Canton side and tomorrow Hong Kong will play Canton.

The following will represent 1/5 Commando:—Powel, Ingles, Bird, Livesey, Ford Banks, Roadman and Colman.

At Chatham Road yesterday, Admiralty Civilians beat 102 Wing Signals by 6-1 after leading [illegible]

RAIN WANTED

Sydney, Sept. 23.

Work on the Sydney Cricket Ground Test wicket is now in progress.

Curator Wal Gorman and his staff commenced by sweeping the wicket area to remove dead grass.

Next it will be rolled with a spike roller, and finally, before the Bulli soil is added, the wicket will be fertilised.

Gorman says lack of rain delays the growth of grass. A heavy downpour is needed soon.—Reuter.

GOLF BALL FIND

New Plymouth, N.Z., Sept. 23.

A farmer who cut 14 chains of box-thorn hedges on what formerly was the Eltram Golf Club's links near here found 1,500 golf balls which had been abandoned over the years by their owners owing to the formidable thorns of the hedges.

Golf balls are still almost unobtainable in New Zealand and the farmer reaped a rich harvest selling the balls. He expects to get over a thousand [illegible] rest of the [illegible]

Chess

The fourth round of the Kowloon Chess Club's Ladder Tournament will be played this evening after the annual general meeting of the Club at the Peninsula Hotel at 6 p.m. sharp.

Pairings will be:

A.P. Ricci-Pereira v. L. M. Rodrigues; F. A. Gutierrez v. F. D. Gardner; F. A. Fisher v. A. E. Gomes; J. P. de Carvalho v. R. C. Tavares; Col. H. M. Whitcombe v. R. C. Gardner; F. X. Sequeira v. B. Kruchkoff; R. C. Danenberg v. L. A. da Costa; J. Tausz v. V. V. Kolatchoff; C. M. Sequeira v. Capt. B. M. Meredith; and To Yu Lau v. E. Tausz.

FRIENDLY SOCCER

A brilliant display of goalkeeping by Pilfworth greatly enabled Commando Brigade Signals to beat Kwong Wah by the odd goal in five in a friendly football game at Homuntin yesterday.

The goalscorers were Gilman (2), centre forward, and Mackay inside left.